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THE CHINA PRESS

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RUSSIA DISCOUNTS GERMAN CLAIM TO RUMANIAN VICTORY

Says Danube Army Lagging Behind; 'Always Able To Deal With It'

TEUTONS BEATEN

Flung Back In Disorder In Braila Attack; Now 12 Miles Away

GULINKA REGAINED

Stormed By Russian Riflemen; Several Guns Are Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—It is evident from a Russian communique that the claim made by the Germans that they have thrown back the Allies to the Braila bridge-head is inaccurate. The composite Danube Army, during the later phases of the campaign, has lagged behind the army under von Falkenhayn and the Russians have always been able to deal with it.

The facts are that the Russians, in order to preserve an even front with the retreating army further west, voluntarily retired, under cover of night, to strong positions at the bridge-head. This movement was effected without pressure from the enemy.

The Germans also alleged that the bridge-head, which is from ten to twenty miles from the port itself, was being continually attacked. They are silent on this subject today, because they have met with a reverse.

They struck the middle of the line and were flung back in disorder. The enemy's lines are now about twelve miles from Braila.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: The Arch-Duke Josef repulsed with heavy losses strong attacks made against Mount Faltucanu. We stormed several hills between Susita Valley and Putna Valley and repulsed Russo-Rumanian counter-attacks. We occupied Barsesci and Topesci, after a battle.

Marshal von Mackensen made further progress. He stormed three positions in the region of Focsany.

We pushed back the Russians in the Dobrudja, despite a stubborn resistance.

A Russian official communique reports: In the region of Zalogev, the enemy entered a trench, but were ejected.

On the Moldavian frontier, the enemy twice took the offensive from Kotumia to Sulcha River Valley. Everywhere they were repulsed. Here we regained a portion of the trenches on a height.

The Rumanians are conducting attacks northwards of Kazina River. They drove back the enemy eastward of Sopchan, on the Upper Suchiza River. Cavalry pursued the enemy, who, having been re-inforced, pressed the Rumanians back to their former positions.

A Russian rifle regiment took by assault the village of Gulinka, south-westward of the Rimnik River, capturing 213 prisoners, five cannon and eight machine-guns.

Work Of Bulgarians Successfully Ended, The Premier States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 2.—A message from Sofia states that the Premier of Bulgaria, speaking in the Sobranje, declared that Bulgaria's work has been successfully concluded. He replied to criticisms regarding Bulgarian troops crossing the Danube that all the Austrian and German troops in Bulgaria are subject to the Bulgarian Chief Command.

She Claims Fast Dressing Record

MRS WILLIAM G. McADOO
©CLINEDINST.

Girls, how fast can you dress? Mrs. William G. McAdoo, the President's daughter and wife of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo claims the record, with 20 minutes. She is challenged, however, by Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Jr., of Chicago, who asserts her best record in the hook and eye battle has been 13 minutes.

"Once upon a time," said Mrs. Harrison, "I bathed and dressed in thirteen minutes. Thirty minutes is a good average period for dressing in the morning. However, twenty minutes is exceptionally good time."

J. J. Connell Elected Head of the American Association for 1917

Amendment Providing for Organisation of Branches in Outports Passed Unanimously

Mr. J. J. Connell, one of the most popular members of Shanghai's business community, has been unanimously elected to head the American Association for the year 1917. With him will serve Mr. W. S. Fleming as vice president, Mr. J. S. Shengle as Honorary Secretary and Mr. F. R. Sites as Honorary Treasurer. The retiring president, Dr. S. A. Ransom and the 1916 executive Committee were given a vote of thanks for their services. The new Committee includes, beside the officers, Messrs. William Reed, F. J. Raven, L. Everett, Dr. W. T. Findley, H. H. Arnold, Carl L. Seitz and Dr. S. A. Ransom.

The meeting was attended by upwards of two score members who approved the accounts and passed the report, voting unanimously in favor of an amendment to the bye-laws suggested therein as a means of further increasing the scope and influence of the Association. This measure was to authorise branch associations in the treaty ports of China wherever ten persons are organised for the purpose of affiliating with the parent body. Participation in the work of the Association and in its assistance if occasion should arise are provided in the amendment.

The work of the Association as outlined in the report, a document of some fifteen pages, has been exceedingly varied and attended with the fullest success. The membership has been increased by 120 resident members during the presidency of Dr. Ransom assisted by his energetic co-workers on the executive committee. Its finances were shown to be in excellent condition and that despite the reduction in dues that was made early last year. In social activities and in work for the betterment of conditions, the association took an active part, co-operating with other American organisations wherever possible. The Report closes as follows:

"The Executive Committee looks back with pleasure upon the very cordial relations which have existed between it and the various government officials with whom it has been brought into contact in the discharge of its functions. To Consul General Sammons and Mr. Julean Arnold, the energetic Commercial Attache at Peking, the Executive Committee is indebted for much information and many valuable suggestions.

"In closing this report it is desired to comment favorably upon the increasingly cordial relations which have existed during the year between the American University Club, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Bar Association, the American Company, S.V.C. and this association suggesting a greater fraternal feeling among the various American organisations in China than has been heretofore observed. These organisations have on several occasions during the year just closed, united in a common effort for the advancement of American ideals and interests in the Far East."

Enthusiasm Marks Farewell Reception To Admiral And Mrs. Winterhalter at Palace

American Organisations Unite to Entertain Commander-In-Chief On Eve Of Departure

One of the most enthusiastic assemblages of Americans recently witnessed in Shanghai was that which gathered at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon to honor Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter who will depart tomorrow for Manila. The reception was a testimonial from the American community to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet and his wife in recognition of the cordial manner in which they have sought out their nationals and made them all welcome at so many delightful functions both on board the flagship, in the official entertainments, and on shore. These courtesies from the head of American naval power in the Far East were so deeply appreciated that when the word went around that the Admiral would soon be departing, heads of various organisations planned yesterday's reception as a tribute.

As the time was exceedingly limited, the social committee of the American Woman's Club took the lead in bringing the various organisations into line and from Friday evening when the plan for the reception was first broached, the telephones of Club members have been almost continually "engaged" owing to the arrangements. While Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, president of the Club, Mrs. Connell, as head of the social and courtesies committee and Mrs. F. R. Sites were the prime movers in initiating the reception there was scarcely a member of the club who did not assist to a greater or less degree. Upwards of 600 people paid their respects to the guests of honor and wished them a pleasant sojourn in the southland and a speedy return to Shanghai.

The receiving line was made up of one representative of each of the participating organisations with Mrs. Lobingier making the introductions to Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, Consul General Sammons and Judge Lobingier, while the organisations and their representatives were arranged in order of their founding as follows: American Association, President Mr. J. J. Connell; American Company of the S. V. C., Captain S. A. Ransom; University Club, President Mr. W. W. Stevens; Far Eastern American Bar Association, Mr. W. S. Fleming; American Women's College Club, Mrs. H. P. Sailor; American Chamber of Commerce of China, Committeeman Leonard Everett.

After greeting the guests of honor and the committee, the guests proceeded to the ball room where the orchestra of the Flagship sent their feet flying in the mazes of the dance. The scene was a brilliant one with the uniforms of the navy men, resplendent in their blue and gold braid of full dress serving to accentuate the many handsome gowns of the women, for American womanhood of Shanghai was out in full force and every one of them was robed in most becoming fashion. The dancing floor was crowded from the time the music started until the orchestra finally was given the "pipe down" which ended their labors.

Despite the crowds that enjoyed the dancing several score of members of the Woman's Club had been deputed to care for the comfort of the guests, and they were busy every minute. In fact much of the success of the reception is due to their indefatigable efforts to serve, not only in the Miltonian sense of standing and waiting, but actively speeding here and there to greet the new comers and see that they partook of the bounteous refreshments that had been provided. Owing to the large number of guests, the invitation list including every member of the various American organisations, the refreshments were served in two rooms and these were filled with a happy chattering throng until after seven o'clock. The refreshments included chicken, turkey and fruit salads, many kinds of sandwiches, cake, tea, coffee and ice cream, and a true index to their palatability was the speed with which the serving boys were compelled to replace the depleted bowls, plates and urns.

While practically every member of the Woman's Club gave some assistance, those on whom the brunt of the pleasure of entertaining and looking after the guests fell, were: The Executive Board of the Club, including Mesdames Boynton, Bryant, J. J. Connell, A. Cabeldu, William Morris, Jansen, Lacy, Raven, Roberts, F. R. Sites and [illegible]bridge. Those who assisted at the serving tables and on the floor were: Mesdames. H. H. Arnold, T. J. Barkley, W. S. Barkley, Beebe, Blechynden, Bunn, Davies, Ely, Emberger, Fearn, Fitch, Fobes, Hager, Haile, Lockwood, Lobenstine, Macbeth, McCoy, Massey, Morse, Overton, Parker, Petrocelli, Reid, Ransom, Rose, Rothaug, Sanford, Sartz, C. L. Seitz, Seeman, Sheldon, Shengle, Squires, Steiger, Stevens, Street, Sullivan, Walker, Wilbur and Miss Adams. Those assisting in the tea rooms were Misses Allen, Copp, Dahl, Emens, Free, Graves, Kloss, Lacy, Oldroyd, and Russell.

With such a corps of assistants, the success of the reception was a foregone conclusion, and nothing marred the enjoyment of the afternoon. Many congratulations were showered upon those who conceived the function and made it such a signal expression of the appreciation of the community for the efforts of Admiral Winterhalter and his wife in behalf of Americans in Shanghai.

1,200 Square Miles Conquered By Italy

Shortened War Front By 125 Miles in 1916 And Captured 85,000 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 3.—Italy notifies that she conquered 1,200 square miles and shortened her front by 125 miles during 1916, besides taking 85,000 prisoners.

Greek Royalist Group Demand War at Once

Immense Majority, However, On Entente's Side; King Is In Quandary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Islands of Psara and Imbros have thrown off their allegiance to King Constantine.

The Greek League of Reservists is attempting to excite feeling against the Entente by services of thanksgiving in the provincial towns of Old Greece for the preservation of King Constantine from bombardment by the Allied fleet.

The Royalist papers in Athens are making very violent attacks on the Entente, especially Great Britain. An immediate declaration of war against the Entente is even demanded, but the immense majority of Greeks favor the Entente and Venizelos.

Athens, January 3.—The situation is one of the utmost uncertainty, the King finding much difficulty in replying to the demands of the Allies, owing to the attitude of the populace.

Downs His 21st Battle Plane

(*Lieut. Guynemer*)

The French War Office announced on November 24 that Lieutenant Guynemer, France's aerial hero, had downed his twenty-first German battle plane. The official statement detailed an unusual amount of aerial activity in the Amiens region—citing 54 aerial encounters there. It was in this section that Guynemer got his latest victim.

The accompanying photograph of Lieut. Guynemer was made when General Cirold presented the colors to the French Aero Corps; it being the first time that this branch of the service had a banner of its own. Lieut. Guynemer is shown with the colors.

MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST THE LADY IN THE CASE'

Censured for Conduct Towards Young Officer and Trying To Influence War Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The report of the Military Court of Enquiry mentioned on December 22 gives details of the case of 2nd Lieut. Patrick Barrett, of the Welsh Fusiliers. It says that, when 2nd Lieut. Barrett was recommended for a commission, his claims were supported by Major-General Sir John Cowans, the Quartermaster-General and Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis-West.

The last-named took more than an ordinary interest in 2nd Lieut. Barrett, who failed to respond. Eventually, he wrote Mrs. Cornwallis-West a letter of remonstrance, which the latter sent to his Commander, with the result that 2nd Lieut. Barrett was censured and transferred to another battalion.

The report characterises the conduct of Mrs. West as highly discreditable, both in her behavior towards 2nd Lieut. Barrett before his letter and for her vindictive attempts to injure him afterwards and for her untruthful evidence before the Court.

Mrs. West's attempts to influence the War Office are also mentioned in the case of Brigadier Owen-Thomas.

2 ZEPPELINS DESTROYED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 3.—Two Zeppelins have been destroyed by a fire in a shed at Tondern, in Schleswig, which was due to a short circuit.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 28.4 and the minimum 17.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.6 and 40.3.

ARREST MEXICO CONSUL OVER ARMS CONSPIRACY

Charged With Violating U.S. Embargo; Fletcher Appointed New Ambassador

Reuter's Service

New York, January 3.—The Mexican Consul-General has been arrested and charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunition to Vera Cruz, in violation of President Wilson's embargo proclamation, issued in October, 1915.

Washington, January 3.—The difficulties between America and Mexico appear to be smoothing out. (?) Fletcher is leaving Washington to assume the post of United States Ambassador at Mexico City.

Haig Asks For Unity As Christmas Present

Appeals To Labor For Regular, Constant, Increasing Output of Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a letter to Mr. Ben Tillett, the well-known Labor leader, said: "Tell Labor that the best Christmas present they can make their comrades in the field is that nothing in 1917 shall hinder a regular, constant, increasing output of munitions and material. If the munition-makers and the troops in the trenches pull together our triumph is certain."

British Again Move Up in Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Despite heavy rains, we have made further progress on the right bank of the Tigris, east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara.

GERMANY'S PEACE CONDITIONS TO BE TOLD TO THE U. S.

Vigorous Opposition in Senate to President Wilson's Action

IS LED BY LODGE

He Says Country Has Been Laid Open to Charge Of Partisanship

ALLIES REPLYING

Note Drafted and Will Be Presented to America In Few Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that Count Julius Andrassy has announced that the peace terms of the Central Powers will be communicated to President Wilson.

Washington, January 3.—There was a significant debate in the Senate, today, on a resolution endorsing President Wilson's Note.

Senator Lodge vigorously opposed the resolution. He declared that Congress cannot be expected to respond to the clamor for peace which is not worth having. President Wilson's action laid the United States open to a charge of partisanship.

The debate was adjourned, this indicating that the Senate is likely to be against Wilson.

The King of Belgium has cabled to President Wilson, conveying the gratitude of the Belgians to America for her generous assistance and sympathy and hoping that America will always remain a strong protector of Belgium.

Reply to U.S. Ready

London, January 3.—Reuter's Agency learns that the reply of the Allies to President Wilson's Note has been drafted and will probably be presented in a few days.

It is not expected that the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States, while the attempts to secure the co-operation of South America have not met with much success. Certainly, Argentine, Brazil and several of the smaller States will take no action.

"The peace dream is over for the present," is the key-note of German press comment on the Allies' reply. The German papers complain of the Allies' "brutal rejection of Germany's effort towards peace" and then make blood-curdling threats concerning what will happen in the Spring.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the organ of the German Foreign Office, says that the shallowness, levity and mendacity of the Allies contrast so strongly with what must follow that it is difficult to explain how ten serious men were able to sign such a document unblushingly.

The reactionary Taegliche Rundschau goes further, saying: Woe to the heads of the States who have to answer for the useless bloodshed."

Demand More 'Frightfulness'

Amsterdam, January 2.—The German National-Liberal organs profess regret at the Entente's rejection of the offer of peace, while the Junker newspapers demand renewed frightfulness.

Paris, January 3.—In reply to a message from the King of Rumania, thanking France for supporting Rumania, President Poincare says that he is firmly convinced that 1917 will assure victory, with liberation and reparation for Rumania.

Scandinavian Expressions In Favor of Ending the War

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 30.—The Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Berlin has transmitted to the German Foreign Office the Note of his Government, which contains the same ideas as the Note of President Wilson and that of the Swiss Federal Council. This is one of the Notes, which, according to Scandinavian reports, will be

transmitted by the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Legations to the Governments of all the belligerent countries and in which the Scandinavian States endorse President Wilson's step towards the promotion of a lasting peace. The three nations declare "that they would consider it a neglect of duty towards their own nations and towards humanity if they did not express the warmest sympathy for all endeavors which may contribute to the termination of the moral and material sorrows and losses, which are increasingly the consequence of the war."

The main committee of the Norwegian Peace Association has expressed to the Norwegian Government the hope, prompted by President Wilson's Note, that the world's war would soon be terminated and that a lasting peace, based on respect for the laws of nations and the independence of nations, would be established. The association requests the Norwegian Government to assist, together with the two other Scandinavian States, in all well-founded endeavors for the promotion of such peace.

The Norwegian Workingmen's Association sent the following telegram to President Wilson: "The Norwegian Social Democracy, which constitutes one-third of the Norwegian constituency, endorses the President's energetic work for the termination of wars, barbarism and the establishment of a lasting peace.

The Danish democracy has sent to President Wilson the following telegram: "The Danish social democracy begs to express sympathy with your note of peace of December 21 and wishes most ardently that your endeavors for the termination of the world's war and the establishment of a lasting peace will be crowned with success."

DECLARE BRITISH HAVE EVACUATED MAGDABAH

Turks Say Victory Exaggerated And Force Already Retired To El Arish

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish telegram.—Headquarters, January 1.—The reports spread by the British about great victories near El Arish and Magdabah are exaggerated as far as the number of prisoners and the booty captured is concerned. El Arish was evacuated by us voluntarily and without combat. Near Magdabah an engagement took place. Our vanguards suffered losses. The real importance of the British success is shown by the fact that they have already evacuated Magdabah and have retreated to El Arish.

Shipping Bulletins

Particulars with respect to the s.s. Taki Maru, 3,208 tons gross, owned by the Shosho Yoko (Sung Chang Co., by which name the firm is commonly known among the foreigners at Shanghai, Tientsin, Dalny, etc.) and which was sunk by a German submarine on December 16 last at a point 200 miles off Ushant, have been received at the firm's Shanghai branch, the Sung Chang Steamship Co., to the following effect:—

The Taki Maru had been engaged in the conveyance of munitions, etc., between Naples and Cardiff, under French Government charter and left Cardiff on December 14, laden with Cardiff coal, for Italy. While sailing 200 miles west of Brest, she was suddenly torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine. All the officers and crew hurried into two lifeboats, one manned by twenty-three under the command of Captain S. Shiratori, and the other manned by twenty-two under Chief Mate Hamaguichi. The former boat was luckily picked up by a British steamer on December 17, and on the following morning all the boat's crew were received on board a French torpedo-destroyer which safely brought them to Brest. The other boat has not yet been accounted for.

The Taki Maru was built in 1883 in England and was formerly the property of the Tatsuma Steamship Co., which sold her to the present owners for Yen 200,000 in October, 1915, being taken up on time charter by the French Government the following month, together with the s.s. Kohina Maru, which met with a similar fate recently in the Mediterranean. Prior to her departure from Japan to Europe, she took out a war policy amounting to £80,000 from a foreign insurance company besides being hull-insured with a few Japanese companies. Two or three years ago, the Taki Maru used to come to Dalny for loading purposes, and was well known as a "lame duck."

* * *

The Russian steamer Moscow, formerly the Angara, has been dismantled at Vladivostock, and will take up a special service for which she has been newly commissioned.

* * *

Advices from Nagasaki state that the Dutch steamer Waldeck, 4,995 tons, put in at that port on December 23, from Java, via Manila, and left there the following day for New York, via Hawaii and Panama Canal. She is the first steamer on the new line just opened between New York and Java, and will be followed by the s.s. Rafab, 7,808 tons and Wendeck, 6,874 tons. Nagasaki is the only port of call in Japan for the line.

Turkish Officials Tell Of Armenian Horrors

Saw Ravines Choked With Fifteen Thousand Corpses; Terrible Scenes At Mush

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—Trustworthy Turkish ex-officials have given The Times an appalling account of what they witnessed in the Armenian massacres. They saw numerous bodies of men, women and children at Mush, all horribly mutilated and the women mostly naked.

Five hundred women, girls and children were herded into a camp at Bitlis, to await the arrival of Kurds and criminals, who were ordered "to deal with them in their own way."

The Times' informants saw 15,000 bodies piled in ravines, one of which was filled with the corpses of children. They say that Armenians committed suicide to escape a nameless fate and Government officials selected the best-looking women, whom they outraged and then murdered.

LORD FRENCH DEFENDS BLOCKADE OF BELGIUM

Has Served Strictly Military Interests and Is Permitted By Hague Convention

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—Lord French, interviewed by the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, expressed the opinion that there was danger of Germany over-running the small neutral countries adjacent.

He estimated that the direct cost to the Allies of feeding Belgium was £22,000,000, while the indirect cost was far greater. Germany had robbed Belgium of £125,000,000.

He pointed out that the strictly military interests of the Allies have been best served by the blockade of Belgium, which, moreover, the Hague Convention permitted.

Dutch Don't Believe British Laying Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 3.—The Dutch papers scout the German accusations that the British are laying mines. They point out that no sane person will believe that Great Britain would lay mines on British sea-routes, where enemy ships are non-existent.

TROUBLE IN KIEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 3.—The Telegraaf has interviewed a neutral long resident in Kiel. He says that there is a great scarcity of food-stuffs and frequent disturbances. Dissatisfied workmen are sent to the front. The losses of submarines are enormous. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Parliaments of the Central Powers will meet in conference in Berlin on the 19th.

'USUAL DUELS,' SAYS PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 3.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a lively artillery duel between Hardaumont and Bezonvaux and intermittent artillery actions elsewhere.

The communique this afternoon stated that there has been a very lively artillery duel north and south of the Somme, in the region of Rouvrdy and at Verdun around Mort Homme and Bezonvaux.

The communique this evening stated that there was nothing to report except the usual cannonade at different parts of the front.

Italy Has 469,000 Making Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 3.—469,000 munition makers are now working in Italy, of whom 73,000 are women.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Chikugo M.	Jan. 5
Per M.M. s.s.	Porthos....	Jan. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Yawata M.	Jan. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Kasuga M.	Jan. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Hakuai M.	Jan. 13

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per P.M. s.s.	Ecuador	Jan. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s.	Nippon M.	Jan. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Suzuka M.	Jan. 8
Per R.M. s.s.	E. of Japan	Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s.	Shinyo M.	Jan. 19

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Mishima M.	Jan. 7
Per P. & O. s.s.	Somali	Jan. 16
Per M.M. s.s.	Armand Behic	Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s.	Suwa M.	Jan. 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of November 29 was due at Saigon on Dec. 28, and here on January 8. Left Singapore on December 26, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.

100 DROWNED IN RECORD FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND

Northern and Central Regions Devastated; Fifteen Inches Of Rain in One Day

Reuter's Service

Brisbane, January 2.—There have been record floods in northern and central Queensland. 100 persons were drowned at Clermont on the 27th, when fifteen inches of rain fell.

News Brevities

The Eastern Times reports:—The Peking Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister to the following effect:—Sir John Jordan has resigned his post as the Minister to Peking and the British Government has granted it. As this will greatly affect the situation in the Far East it is desirable to give great attention to the affair. President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui were to have a conference on January 4 with leading officials experienced in foreign affairs.

* * *

The New Shunpao reports:—In the election of the members of the Upper House for Hupeh the following persons were elected on January 3: Chow Teao-yuan, Chen Shih, and Lien Ming. Tsai Chi-min has been elected expectant member to fill up any vacancy.

* * *

The Overseas Club announces that, under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, a variety entertainment will be given in the Victoria Theater, on Monday next, in aid of the fund for the relief of the destitute in Poland.

* * *

Mr. Chi Yueh-shan, new Governor of Chekiang, is a brother of Governor Chi Yueh-lin of Kiangsu. This is a breach of the old usage that two brothers should not occupy senior provincial posts in two adjacent provinces.

* * *

Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has wired the Central Government for funds to transport the coffins of the soldiers who were killed during the revolution back to their homes and for the award of compassionate allowances to their families. The Ministry of Finance has recommended compliance with the request.

* * *

Graduation exercises of the Nanyang Railway and Mining College (Engineering Department) will be held today at 4 p.m.

* * *

The January meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the building of the Free Christian Church, Range Road, corner of Chapoo Road, on Tuesday, January 9, a Social Function, with refreshments, provided by the ladies of the Free Christian Church is set for 7 p.m. At the 8 o'clock business meeting, two papers will be read, as follows:—"The Chinese Student Abroad," by Mr. Arthur Rugh, and "The Returned Student in China," by Dr. H. C. Nei. The Shanghai Chinese Glee Club will render two selections during the social hour. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in Missionary work.

* * *

When making for Shanghai, about 2 a.m. on Wednesday, the Empress of Japan collided with a fishermen's boat. Seven persons fell overboard from the fishing boat and only three were rescued. Considerable damage was also done.

* * *

Patrons of the Apollo Theater and the general public are reminded that tonight is the occasion of the first appearance of May Brilliant, the chic vocal comedienne and dancer from the Coliseum Theater, London, and the principal houses of entertainment in both hemispheres. The rest of the program comprises a number of interesting and amusing films, including the two-part Charlie Chaplin farce comedy, entitled "A Night in the Show."

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Fate Of Rasputin Definitely Settled

Body of the Notorious Russian Monk Is Found On Banks Of Neva

Reuter's Service

Petrograd, January 2.—The body of the notorious monk Rasputin has been found on the banks of the Neva.

BRITISH CHECK PATROLS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: A small hostile patrol reached our trenches eastward of Vermelles and was driven back, with the loss of half its number.

We ejected a portion of a strong patrol entering our trenches northward of Ypres. Their losses were heavy.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: The enemy's artillery this morning was very active in the neighborhood of Souchez and in the southern half of the Ypres salient.

Bigger Dutch Fleet Is Impossible Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 3.—The Dutch papers, commenting on the naval estimates, say that they show that no increase of the Dutch fleet is possible for some years.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz—"Cecile" ..... McKee
2. One Step—"Smother me with Kisses" ..... Carroll
3. Waltz—"The Pink Lady" ..Caryll
4. One Step—"By the Beautiful Sea" ..... Carroll
5. Waltz—"Oh! Oh! Delphine" Monckton
6. One Step—"Too Much Mustard" Macklin

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Jan. 2—Elsun, 18 Peking Rd.; Los-angeles, Cal.

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BRITISH SUPREME COURT

H M Full Court (Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, and Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge) yesterday reserved judgment in the application for a new trial in the Hip Foong-Neotia case. Mr. Master concluded his argument in support of the motion, Mr. McNeill replied, and after Mr. Master had briefly answered, their Lordships announced that they would hold over their decision.

Mr. Master appeared for plaintiff and appellants; Mr. D. McNeill for defendants and respondents; and Messrs. F. Ellis and J. H. Teesdale held watching briefs.

Mr. Master, concluding his argument, said it appeared fraud was present in the conduct of defendants' case, that the case was not genuine, that there was forgery on the part of Karanje, and not only were the new books which had been produced new evidence but they were evidence which plaintiff was deprived of by fraud or concealment on the part of defendants themselves. The further the case was gone into the more evidence of fraud there was discovered. Karanje had absconded, following the finding of these books, and the compradore's assistant, to right his wrong and after having consulted a lawyer, had come forward and made a statement at his own peril. Undoubtedly he would be liable to conviction in the Mixed Court.

Mr. McNeill said he should like to make, first, a general comment on the fact that since the judgment was given in this case no step had been taken by the appellants in reliance on anything except what had been derived from respondents' office and members of respondents' staff. The first step was taken in consequence of a disclosure, which must have been made by some member of respondents' staff, of the existence of certain documents. The next step taken was through the compradore's assistant who came forward to contradict his own statement. The third step was by the Indian coming to the court to make statements damaging to his employers.

The suggestion of appellants that the contract book had been sent to India for the purpose of forging the cancellation of the contract was a very crude one against a firm of defendants' magnitude, whose proprietor has just died worth over Rupees 100,000,000.

With regard to the affidavit of the compradore's assistant, counsel said in all probability what had influenced him, more than the righting of a wrong mentioned by Mr. Master, was the offer by some person on the other side of a very heavy bribe to alter his evidence. Mr. McNeill, in support of this, read an affirmation by the compradore to the effect that on December 25 the assistant compradore came to him and said he had been informed by Mr. S. Someikh that if they would give evidence before the Full Court that their evidence in the lower court was untrue they would be paid Tls. 20,000.

Mr. McNeill, on a request by Mr. Master, read an affidavit by Mr. Someikh stating that the allegation that he had made the above offer was utterly untrue. He had not offered Tls. 20,000 or any other sum.

Karanje, counsel submitted, did not necessarily commit perjury when he said there were no other books. Had the books now produced been in court at the trial they would have formed part of defendants' case.

Counsel said he did not know how on earth plaintiff's counsel came to make the statements that had been made regarding Shirazi. Shirazi only came to court to confirm documentary evidence which was put in court. Counsel himself got him to come as a witness as it seemed to him better to have Shirazi present. It was quite true the sum was a very large sum. If his clients had consulted him before the payment he might have advised them it was too big a share of the profits. That was the arrangement made: Shirazi made his own terms. It might be peculiar but it was capable of explanation. He considered it strange that a charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice should have been made against him. Shirazi had been harshly treated in having these allegations made. He had been in Shanghai ever since the commencement of the proceedings. Counsel had no reason to suppose Shirazi would not have been charged in the Russian Court if there was any charge against him.

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Allies Bring Down 700 German Aeros In 1916

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 3.—In 1916, the Allies carried out 750 aerial bombardments, of which the French were responsible for 250 and the British for 180; 174 were made from Salonica. The French brought down 450 aeroplanes and 40 balloons; the British 250 aeroplanes and 27 balloons.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—It is understood that Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will attend the Imperial Colonial Premiers' Conference.

BRITISH FOOD PRODUCTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The Minister of Agriculture has appointed an advisory committee of ten farmers and agricultural experts to assist in the scheme for increasing the home production of food. Agricultural war committees have been established in English counties and a joint conference will shortly be held in London.

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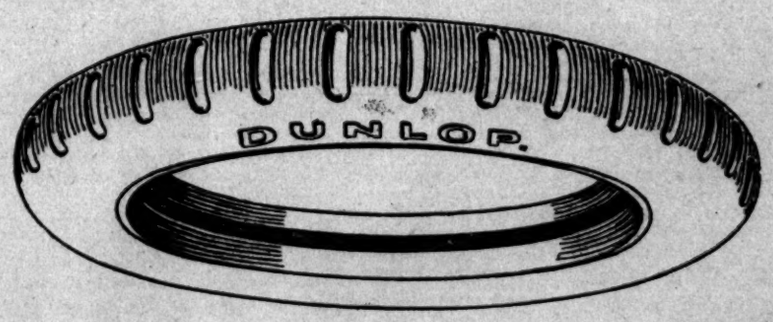

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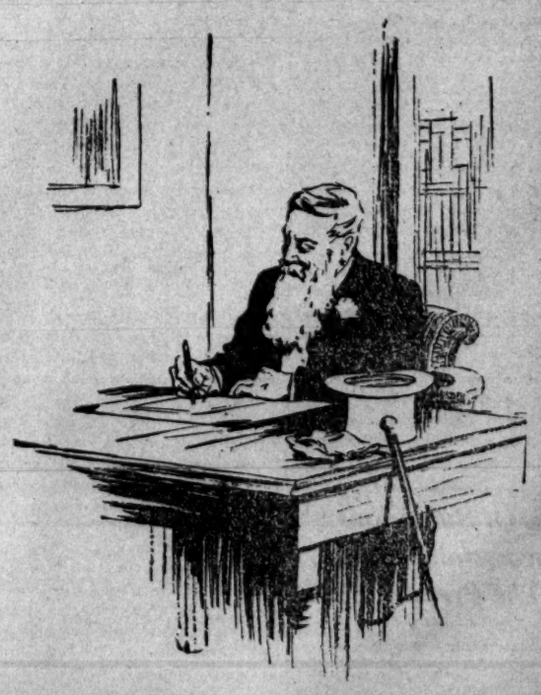

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COMMENT ON SPEECH OF WILSON CAUTIOUS

Congressmen Fail To Attach Significance To Liberty Utterance

OTHER VIEWS ELSEWHERE

Construed As Sympathy With Allies; But How About Russia, Hitchcock Says

Washington, December 23.—Although members of Congress read with interest President's Wilson's speech of last night in New York, in which he voiced "our community of ideals and indentity of purpose" with France, and said that "peace cannot come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own," the few who could be reached today seemed unable or unwilling to attach any special significance to the President's remarks.

Elsewhere in Washington, however, the greatest significance is attached to the President's utterances. One interpretation of Mr. Wilson's remarks is that they show that he is in direct sympathy with the ideals of the Allied cause, and is opposed to the principles for which Germany is fighting. It is evident that the Liberty Statue address of the President is bound to attract attention, and just as apparent that it will furnish comfort to the Entente Powers which, it is predicted, will be able to read in it an analogy between their own ideals of liberty and those expressed by the Presidnt.

The majority of the men interviewed said that they regarded the application of the President's remarks as general, not specific, and that they believed the sympathy with France and identity of purpose with that nation which Mr. Wilson expressed was intended to convey simply the common ideal of republican government, with no relation to the objects of the present war. Several members of Congress, however, were very reticent with their opinions, refusing to make any statements for publication on the ground that they wished in no way to place themselves in the position of favoring either side in the present war. The impression give by these men was that they were weighing the President's speech very carefully.

Sees No Bearing on the War

Both Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representative Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the corresponding committee of the lower house, were absent from Washington today, Senator Smith of Arizona, a member of the Senate Committee, however, would attach no significance to the President's remarks so far as their relation to the European war was concerned.

"I believe the President's speech simply carried out further the idea he has had in mind all through the last two years." Mr. Smith said, "the idea that individual liberty means peace and that the countries that are at peace today are those that show the best development of individual freedom. The reference to our sympathy with France I regard as simply an expression of the common purpose that all republics must have, and which we have always had in common with France. I do not regard the President's speech as in any sense a definition of the terms on which peace must come or as having any special bearing on the war."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska agreed that the "community of ideals and identity of purpose" related to the ties between two republican Governments. As to the reference to "small groups of men," Mr. Hitchcock declared his relief that the application must be regarded as general, not particular.

"It could be made to apply as well to the autocracy of Russia as to the Imperial Government of Germany," he said. "Doubtless the President wished to emphasise America's affection for France, but his remarks could in no sense be interpreted as including all the Entente Allies to the exclusion of the Central Powers. I do not think the President intended in any way to refer directly to the war, as he would probably regard it as an impropriety to do so."

Senator Newlands thought the President's remarks about France very happily expressed, but did not consider them related to the war. He thought Mr. Wilson's reference to peace had no special significance at this time.

New Yorkers' Expressions

Representative C. B. Smith of New York, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that, while he had not had an opportunity to study the President's speech carefully, he considered the references to France as simply a strong expression of our traditional friendship with the sister republic.

"I do not believe the nation would have been satisfied with any less warmth in the President's expression of sympathy with France," he said, "but I think his remarks cannot be construed in any way other than as a general expression of affection, without regard to the outcome or objects of the war."

Senator O'Gorman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was equally sure that Mr. Wilson's speech had no specific application to the settlement of the war.

"I believe," he said, "that the President wished to intimate in his speech that the good offices of this nation are still available for an effort to bring peace between the warring nations, as he himself said they were at the beginning. Other than that I do not see any special significance in the speech. Certainly even the Central Powers could see no impropriety in his expression of the traditional affection for France in this country."

Captured Rumanian Foreign Office at Bukharest

FOREIGN OFFICE BUCHAREST

The Foreign Office, in the heart of the beautiful city of Bukharest, now in the hands of the invading German hosts.

Peace Only With Liberty Declares The President

New York, Dec. 4.—A notable reference to the recent movements for world peace was made by President Wilson when he rose to speak at the dinner which celebrated the illumination of the Status of Liberty late on Saturday night. The President's speech was as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Those who conceived and arranged this interesting program of today were generous enough to relieve me of the responsibility of making a speech, but they gave me the privilege of coming here to accept in the name of the Government of the United States the lighting plant from which has proceeded the illumination thrown upon the statue. I would certainly be lacking in feeling if I did not express some of the things that have come into my thoughts as I have taken part in these ceremonies. There are many moving circumstances connected with this day, connected with the things it recalls, connected with the things that it suggests. I was reflecting, as we saw the light stream upon that beautiful statue; that it did not proceed from Liberty, but proceeded from the light we were throwing upon Liberty, and it occurred to me that after all it was a proper symbol of our life, because we can take to ourselves the dignity of Liberty only as we illustrate the fact and the true spirit of Liberty, and the only light that we can contribute to the illumination of the world is the light that will shine out of our life as a nation upon that conception and upon that image.

Peace and Liberty

There is a great responsibility in having adopted Liberty as our ideal, because we must illustrate it in what we do. I was struck by the closing phrase of Mr. Pulitzer's admirable little speech. He said that there would come a day when it was perceived that the Goddess of Liberty was also the Goddess of Peace, and throughout the last two years there has come more and more into my heart the conviction that peace is going to come to the world only with Liberty.

With all due and sincere respect for those who represent other forms of government than ours, perhaps I may be permitted to say that peace cannot come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own.

It is very true, as more than one of the speakers this evening has either said or intimated, that our long-standing and delightful friendship with the people of France has come from a community if ideals and identity of purpose. One republic must love another republic just as one body of human beings must understand and sympathise with another body of human beings. There is a common pulse in us all; there is a common contact with life; there is a common stock of resolutions. All the world over the life of the individual means the same thing to him. It means opportunity not only, but it also means his relationship to others, and he comes to his full dignity only when he stands upon the same level with others, and looking in the neighbor's eye knows that he belongs with him to a common, free community of purpose and thought and action. The peace of the world is not going to be assured by the compact of nations, but by the sympathies of men.

Do We Live Up to Ideals?

I was present once at a very interesting little conference on foreign missions. The conference was the most interesting of the kind I have ever attended, because the purpose of it was to wipe out the line between Christian Churches in the work in foreign fields, and, forgetting denominational differences, unite in a common enterprise of enlightening the world with the spirit of Christ, and I could not help saying that, while I entirely sympathised with the purpose of the Conference, and hoped it might be realised. I hoped that those who were converted by these kindly united influences in foreign fields would not come and look at us, because, while we were united for their benefit, we were divided for our disadvantage, and so, sometimes when I see the Statue of Liberty and think of the thrill that must come into some hopeful heart as for the first time an immigrant sees that statue and thinks that he knows what it means, I wonder if, after he lands, he finds the spirit of Liberty truly represented by us? I wonder if we are worthy of that symbol; I wonder if we are sufficiently stirred by the history of it, by the history of what it means; I wonder if we remember the sacrifices, the mutual concessions, the righteous yielding of selfish right that is significant by the world and the conception of Liberty?

I wonder if we all wish to accord equal rights to all men, and so it is profitable that occasions like this should be frequently repeated, and that we should remind ourselves of what sort of image we have promised to be; for the world is enlightened, my fellow-citizens, by ideals, by ideas. The spirit of the world rises with the sacrifices of men, the spirit of the world rises as men forget to be selfish and unite to be great. This, to repeat that beautiful phrase of Lincoln in his Gettysburg address, is not a time for self-adulation, but a time for rededication. Let us determine that the life that shines out of our lives upon the uplifted image of Liberty shall be a light pure and without reproach.

The President's remarks were greeted with tumultuous applause.

Arbitration Idea Gaining Ground Says Deissmann

New York, Dec. 4.—The attitude of the Germans toward a league of nations after the war is outlined in a statement by Dr. Adolf Deissmann, orientalist of the University of Berlin, just received by wireless from the German capital by the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The statement was delivered through the office of Count von Bernstorff, and is an answer to a query the Rev. Mr. MacFarland addressed to the professor a short time ago. It reads as follows:

"I gladly answer your important inquiry. The question raised by Lord Bryce, whether after the close of this most destructive war arrangements could be made by which peace-loving nations should pledge themselves to desist from any attack with arms and submit all matters of dispute to a court of arbitration, is one of the great, burning questions of the future which concern not only a group of nations, but all mankind. Although history teaches us that the road leading to this goal is not easy, yet I venture to say that in our country the idea of arbitration is gaining ground constantly. We do not speak of it in superlatives or in terms of apocalyptic enthusiasm, for we are wedged in between most powerful States, whose imperialistic tendencies have led to all-absorbing and all-controlling militarism and navalism. We face the problem with that reserve and soberness which faith in God and in His universal government and unerring guidance of human affairs imposes upon us.

"These words express my private opinion. They are the voice of an individual in Germany. I was not surprised, however, when on Nov. 9, in a speech delivered before the chief committee of the Reichstag, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg made the following statements, which, viewed historically, are of universal importance."

Dr. Deissmann here quotes the speech in which the Chancellor said Germany would honestly co-operate in the examinaton of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question of permanent peace and would collaborate to make its realisation possible—"this all the more if the war, as we expect and trust will create political conditions which do full justice to the free development of all nations, the small ones as well as the great nations; then it will be possible to realise the principles of justice and free development on land and of the freedom of the seas."

"The above is not the private opinion of an individual, but the voice of our leading statesmen," the statement continues. "The echo which this straightforward address so full of strength and national dignity, has found in our press confirms my impression that the idea of abitration is constantly gaining ground in our country. Nov. 9, 1916, will therefore not only be a memorable day in the history of our country, but also a landmark in the history of humanity. Our geographical position compels us to consider the question soberly and not to surrender to sentimental dreams, for now, as always, self-defense is our sacred duty. But just because we are a powerful nation we are at all times ready and willing to come to an honorable understanding.

"Of course, if attempts to form an international alliance for maintaining lasting conditions of peace are to be practically realised, the mental and spiritual atmosphere within the great powers must change. The gangrenous ulcer of hate which poisons international relations must be burned out, and the intellectual heads of nations—above all, the Christian leaders—must under full recognition of the bona fides of their opponents be ready to forgive one another's thoughts as well as words and deeds, whereby they have hurt and wounded each other. Then they would be able to succeeded in fully entering into the problem of reconstruction. In creating this atmosphere, which is prerequisite to every step toward a better mutual understanding, neutral Christians have a great mission. Without pharisaism and by the proper attitude which avoids everything that might pour oil into the flames of war, they should regard combatants as suffering brethren, nurse their wounds, and reconsider the attitude of their hearts and minds."

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GERMAN ARMY HAVING REJECTED BOB WHIDBY, HE JOINED THE FRENCH

American Ex-Soldier, Happening To Be In Germany Tried To Enlist There

HIS NATIONALITY IN WAY

As a Member of the Foreign Legion in France He Fought In Somme Offensive

Paris, November 15.—Like the Irishman who saw the "free-for-all" in the backroom of a saloon and inquired of the barkeeper: "Is this a private fight or can I get in it?" Robert E. Whidby, American, tried to enlist in the German army at the beginning of the war and when he was refused he came to France and joined the Foreign Legion.

The great complex questions of right and justice seem not to have had a part in actuating him toward attempting to fight in the Kaiser's cause, nor to casting in his lot finally with the "poilus." Sheer love of adventure, coupled with a desire to see things, were apparently the compelling motives.

But in his hip pocket, Whidby carries what is left of a savage looking jack-knife. The case shows that the blade was originally more than six inches long. But less than three inches of the blade remains.

"Yes, that's about the only souvenir out of the war that I've got, excepting this cigar lighter," Whidby remarked in his southern drawl—he comes from Mobile, Ala.

What was left of the blade had been whetted to a razor-like keenness.

"Do you use it for shaving yourself?" he was asked.

Saved By His Knife

"Yes, it's about all the old knife's good for now," he replied. "I left the other half of the blade sticking in a Dutchman's head at Belloy on the Fourth of July. I had lost my gun and bayonet and this fellow jumped at me, and the knife was all I had left. The blade snapped off as he fell. I got him or he would have got me, sure."

"Did you kill the German then?" some one asked Whidby.

"I didn't stop to see if he was dead," Whidby replied ingenuously. "Things were to hot around there just about that time to stop and see what became of him. He dropped, and I left him right there and went on."

This happened on American Independence Day, when the Foreign Legion added another chapter to its glorious record by storming Belloy-en-Santerre on the fourth day of the Somme offensive. The Legion captured one of the strongest German works in that section of the line without the usual artillery preparation, they found German barbed wire still manned and protected by scores of machine guns. It has been estimated that the Legion lost 1,800 men that day. But they won Belloy.

Rumors had been current of a "Legionaire" who was now fighting for France after being refused by the German army, and when it was ascertained that the man as Whidby, he was pressed for details.

Just An American

"No, I haven't any German blood in me, I'm all American, all the way through, as far as I know," said Whidby. "You see, I happened to be in Germany—in Hamburg—when the war broke out. I wanted to see what was doing, and I wanted to see whether these foreign armies are different from the United States Army, as I had been in the army at home, in the Philippines and in Hawaii, and had been discharged about two months before the war.

"I went to Germany to see my brother Albert, who was at Cuxhaven, and whom I had not seen for a good many years. I shipped over to Germany from Galveston, Tex., about a month before the war broke out and landed in Cuxhaven a few days before war was declared. All the trouble that caused the war happened while I was on the ocean, and I didn't hear a thing about it, because we had no wireless.

"I told Albert I wanted to stay over there with him and he told me he would try to fix it for me to get in the army if I wanted to. I applied to the Germans—to the recruiting sergeants, and when they found I was not a German citizen or born of German people they didn't want any part of me. Albert wasn't in the army then and I haven't heard from him since the war began, so I don't know if he has joined since or not.

"A couple of days later—August 4, think it was—England declared war on Germany, and Albert told me I had better try to get out, as the Germans felt pretty hot [illegible] the English and wouldn't like to hear me talking—me being unable to speak German, you know.

Back To Mobile

"Well, at midnight on the [illegible] of August I went out on the end of a dock at Cuxhaven and dived overboard. I started to swim toward a freighter lying about a mile away that was to sail the next day for Galveston. It was a longer swim than I thought and I began to get tired before I got to her. So I would stop and float awhile and kick off some clothes, and then swim some more, and then kick off some more clothes, till by the time I reached that boat and pulled myself up on deck I was as naked as I was the day I was born. An officer on board found me pretty soon, but he was a good fellow and agreed to let me work my passage home. I did, and landed a month or so later in Galveston.

"From there I drifted back to Mobile again, and it was on the last day of July, 1915, that I sailed—or thought I was sailing—again for Germany. It was on board a little hooker carrying lumber and bound for Cuxhaven. Of course I had heard about the English blockade and didn't understand how a ship could get to a German port, but the folks that had chartered her believed they could get through, and it was their business, not mine. I only wanted to get over to Cuxhaven to see my brother Albert, and then come back, probably.

Landed At Bordeaux

"Well, we were about ten days out in the ocean when we met another ship and stood by while the captain went on board of her, and I heard afterward he sent a wireless from her to folks in Mobile, and that he was ordered to change his course, not to try to make Cuxhaven, but to go to Bordeaux and deliver his cargo to the French authorities there.

"So we came along to Bordeaux. On board I got kind of sick, and so they paid me off and put me ashore there. I didn't have any papers, not even a passport, and I was in a bad fix. Then I got talking to a fellow in Bordeaux, and he said the best thing to do was to join the Foreign Legion. That would give me a chance to try out these foreign armies, I thought, so I enlisted the next day."

Whidby is a mild-mannered, slight, smallish chap with very blonde hair, and looks ten years younger than the 29 years he gives as his age. He has no fault to find with the Foreign Legion except that he cannot get his favorite tobacco at the front nor at the depot, and has to wait until such times as he gets permission and comes to Paris, when he goes to the American Relief Clearing House and gets a couple of sacks.

In the Artillery Here

As a soldier in the United States Army Whidby was in Battery A, First Field Artillery, and was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, when he was discharged. Whidby wears the "fourragers" around his left shoulder. This is a decoration bestowed upon the entire Foreign Legion as a body because the entire Legion has been named several times in the Official Order of the Day for conspicuous bravery and gallantry.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THIS IS THE GREATEST TOY YET THIS SELF DRUMMER- DYE KNOW I THINK I COULD WORK THIS IF I PRACTISED A FEW HOURS
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DONT FORGET THE KIDDIES
RAT-TAT-TAT-TAT
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING A HARD BOILED E
SPEND AN AFTERNOON IN A TOY STORE TRYING EVERYTHING IN THE JOINT
TAD

Four U-Boats Reported In West Indian Waters

Providence, R. I., December 3.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The wireless warnings recently issued to Captains of merchant vessels in the Western Atlantic were put out by the order of the British Admiralty, with the full knowledge that there are now in the neighborhood of West Indian waters two large German submarines, which have been here since the visit of the U-53, and also because of the knowledge of the British Admiralty that two other German submarines of the newest and speediest type left Kiel for the coast of the United States on November 5 and were able to evade every effort that was made to capture or sink them before they got out of the North Sea.

The United States Government has been fully informed of the situation, and President Wilson has made strenuous representations to Ambassador von Bernstorff concerning it.

"The Journal is able to state authoritatively that the plan of despatching four of the new German sumbarines from Kiel on November 5 was known in advance to the British authorities, that all four sumbarines left Kiel on that date and at different hours, and that two of them were sunk during the same day by British destroyers, the other two getting safely away.

Advices received by the British Admiralty within the last week, it is now understood, make it certain that one of these submarines was sighted about sixty miles off the coast of Bermuda, heading northwest, on the morning of November 17, and that a small British cruiser sighted another German submarine November 28, about twenty-five miles from Port Antonio, Jamaica, but could not get within firing distance of her until she had submerged.

At the time of the U-53's departure from Newport, The Providence Journal declared that two other Geramn submarines, the U-48 and the U-61, accompanied her to American waters and did not intend to return to German ports with her. The German Ambassador has been kept fully informed from day to day as to the whereabouts of these two submarines, which have never left the waters of the West Indies since they reached there two days after the departure of the U-53 from this country. Last Wednesday the German Embassy received from Santiago, Cuba, a complete report concerning the whereabouts at that time of these two submarines.

It has been impossible to ascertain the nature of the correspondence that has been going on during the last week between the White House and the German Embassy, but officials of the Embassy have made no secret, in their private conversation, of the fact that the Ambassador has been warned that the sinking of merchant vessels in, or in the neighborhood of territorial waters of the United States, will no longer be tolerated, and that any repetition of the exploit of the U-53 will mean a rupture of relations with Germany.

Subsequent to the presentation of this stand of the United States, the German Ambassador has been in almost hourly communication with his Government through Sayville, and acting through two commercial houses in Baltimore, has also been in correspondence with individuals on the Cuban coast, who have undoubtedly in some way transmitted his messages direct to the commanders of the two submarines, which have been in that neighborhood for several weeks.

20 Bombs Found In American Ship's Hold

New York, November 21.—Second Officer Henry T. Wybrantz, of the American steamship Sarnia, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship New York with a story of a plot to destroy the Sarnia on her last voyage from this port.

The Sarnia left New York in October, towing the barge Avonmouth. After leaving the barge at Dartmouth England, the Sarnia continued to Havre and Cherbourg. On her arrival at the latter port she was found to be on fire. She was then flooded and beached.

The cargo of wet sugar was unloaded the following day and twenty bombs were discovered, each about eight inches square.

LED MEN IN CHARGE WITH HUNTER'S HORN

Coldstream Guards Went After Germans At Sound Given By Colonel

New York, December 4.—How Colonel John Vaughan Campbell of the Coldstream Guards won the Victoria Cross on the Somme is told in an article issued recently by the Official Press Bureau in London. Here is the story:

"A Victoria Cross has been awarded to Colonel John Vaughan Campbell of the Coldstream Guards for a gallant feat on the Somme battlefield. He rallied his men at a critical moment, led them through a very heavy barrage of fire, and was one of the first to enter the enemy trench.

"The Colonel led his men with a revolver in one hand and a fox hunter's silver horn in the other, and the hunter's horn seems to have had a wonderful effect on the British Tommies. We have had other stories of the way the British soldier responds to queer encouragement—he dribbles footballs over the parapet and across the bullet strewn No Man's Land and that sort of thing, but this is the first time the fox hunter's horn has appeared in the great war.

"It was no inspiration of the moment. For years Colonel Campbell has accustomed his men to the sound. In peace time he drilled them with it. It was a silver horn presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and men of the First Battalion when he left to join the Third Battalion. He found that the clear, ringing notes of the horn were more easily heard, and on the battlefield there was no mistaking it.

"The men came running it from the shell holes just like the hounds from the cover," said Colonel Campbell, when on leave in England. "They came almost immediately after I blew the horn. They seemed to recognise it at once, and they knew it was I."

"In the extraordinarily difficult situation, the horn was probably the only thing that would have rallied the men so quickly. In the inevitable break-up of a formation during an attack men get lost, and the sound of many whistles being blown by the officers must be sometimes confusing. Early in the war the Germans tried to confuse the British soldiers by imitating bugle calls, and the bugle is not now used to the extent that it was then. But the huntsman's horn was a new thing to the Germans. It startled them and brought dismay to their ranks, and they ran like foxes with the hounds in hot pursuit.

"A wounded man of the Coldstreams tells about the effect of the hunting horn on himself. He and his companions had been scattered by a devastating machine gun fire and were sheltering where they could:

"'I was sheltering in a shell hole and wondering where my mates were and whether they had gone on further or gone back when I heard the Colonel's horn. It made me jump for joy, and I never thought of sheltering any more. There was the Colonel waiting there with all the men running up to the sound, and he did not wait long.

"'Some of our men moved right into a trench where there was a crowd of Huns who were inclined to put up a real stand-up fight, and they got it. There was a great fight with the bayonet and the Huns stuck to it until only about a couple of hundred remained and then they gave in.'"

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Liner La Touraine Almost Torpedoed; Decoy Signal Used

Had Stopped to Answer Distress Call When Wireless Warning Came

New York, November 21.—The French liner La Touraine narrowly escaped being torpedoed the day she left Bordeaux, at a spot about twenty miles off the French coast. On her arrival yesterday Captain Caussin said he had been at sea but a few hours when he was signalled by what he thought was a French steamer. She said she needed immediate assistance as she was without propellers.

La Touraine was stopped and a small boat put off to the vessel in distress. But when a wireless was received from the steamer Columbian, stating she was being torpedoed, Captain Caussin recalled the small boat and made all haste to depart.

Lieutenant William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, and C. C. Johnson, of New York, members of the French aviation corps came over on a three weeks' leave of absence. Thaw's left arm was broken in an engagement with three German aeroplanes.

New Battleships To Be Torpedo-Proof

Washington, December 3.—Construction experts at Washington have just completed tests which they declare demonstrate that the new battleships will be practically torpedo proof.

These tests have shown that it will require ten of the torpedoes now in use to destroy one of the new dreadnoughts, whereas the ordinary battleship may now be destroyed by two well-placed shots.

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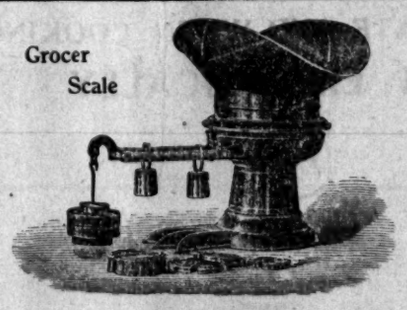

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- - Sporting - - News - -

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY SEEKING GYMNASIUM

Designed as Memorial to Professor F. C. Cooper; Estimated Cost is Tls. 20,000

It certainly does seem rather strange that St. John's University, with its wonderful record in athletics of all forms, should be without an up-to-date gymnasium and an appeal is now out to meet the deficiency, with the additional pull that it is to be in the form of a memorial to Professor F. C. Cooper. On this topic, the students' monthly magazine, The St. John's Echo, says:

"We all feel that a fitting memorial should be erected to Professor F. C. Cooper and we regret that so long a time has elapsed before the matter has been taken in hand. The Alumni Association has been conducting a campaign for funds and, thus far, has succeeded in raising about $4,000, but the University as a whole has as yet done nothing.

"He did not confine himself to his duties as head of the Science Department, but he was interested in all that made for the welfare of the students. The military drill and physical exercises were introduced by him and he was always a keen supporter of athletics.

"It has now been decided that the memorial should take the form of a gymnasium to be known as the Cooper Gymnasium and the Alumni Association has expressed its willingness to merge the sum which they have collected into this fund which we are now about to undertake to raise. It is estimated that the cost will be about Tls. 20,000 and it is hoped that most of this money may be raised in China by the alumni and the students.

"The importance of St. John's having a good gymnasium which will contain also a swimming tank is evident. The present generation of students will derive great benefit in a physical way and many coming generations will also enjoy the advantages of this gift. An institution like St. John's, which has an enviable record in athletics, should not be without a good gymnasium."

Basket Ball

The Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors defeated the American Athletic Club, at basketball, last night, on the former's floor, by the score of 56-39. The Athletics started off with a rush and played the Y.M.C.A. team off its feet in the first half, the score standing 27 to 14 in their favor at the end of the period. Capt. Mead did stellar work in this half and scored 16 of his team's 27 points.

In the second half, the general shake-up of the Y.M.C.A. quintette worked wonders. McCloy and Swan led the onslaught and between them scored 30 points in this period.

The game was fast and clean and was altogether one of the best exhibitions staged in Shanghai this season.

The line-up and score follows:

Y.M.C.A.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total.
Crocker, f./g.	3	–	6
McCloy, f.	10	–	20
Swan (Capt.), c.	10	–	20
Hoh, g.	4	–	8
Hsu, g./f.	1	–	2
Total			56
Athletics:			
Sokaal, f.	2	–	4
Mead (Capt.), f.	12	–	24
Neergard, c.	3	–	6
Hall, g.	–	–	0
Rasmussen, g.	2	1	5
Total			39

U.-BOATS' VICTIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The French sailing-vessel Aconcagua (1,313 tons), the Swedish steamer Gooselridge (1,886 tons), the British steamer Holly Branch (3,568 tons), and the Norwegian vessel Erica have been sunk.

ARMING OF TRADERS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 30.—The naval correspondent of the London Times, in an article "Trade by Sea," written on December 12, inadvertently lets the cat out of the bag, by saying: "All experience shows that the attack is the best means of defense; it is for this reason that the demand for the mounting of guns on merchantships has arisen." This is another proof that the so-called defensive armament of the British "peaceful traders" is really intended for offensive purposes.

Bissolati Asserts Nightmare Of New Ambuscades Must Be Ended by Victory of Allies

Not Attacking Existence or Independence of German People; History of Shaky Triple Alliance

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Rome, November 20.—In consequence of the disaster which befell the Dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci the Government appointed a commission to inquire by all possible means into the cause of that occurrence, which robbed our Navy of one of its best units of war.

The Committee having rendered the report, the Prefecture of the Kingdom has issued the following announcement, which induces one to believe that the Committee does not exclude the possibility of that disaster being a crime:

"The Government promises a premium of 100,000 lires to anyone who, by the 28th of February, shall supply positive information, that would confirm eventual criminal action regarding the disaster of the Leonardo da Vinci, the authorities searching in the meantime for the author and accomplices. The reward will be paid at the conclusion of the judicial proceedings."

* * *

Three Statesmen of Italy have lately made addresses which clearly define not only our attitude and efforts concerning the present struggle, but also the conditions of Italy, previous to August, 1914 and what is now more important, the way in which peace could be accepted, and the future of Italy in relation to the other powers.

* * *

On the occasion of his visit to Milan, the President of the Cabinet, made a remarkable address, from which these extracts deserve attention, as they describe the efforts of the country for this gigantic war:

In 900 big military establishments, and 800 of smaller size, 450,000 male laborers and 45,000 women are working incessantly at the production of arms and ammunition.

In one month we produce more big guns than in one year previous to the war. The production of mitrailleuses is 600 times greater than at the beginning of the war; the quantity of ammunition is 110 times larger; the fabrication of automobiles has quadrupled; the progress in aviation is also marvellous.

The country has nobly paid the war-taxes. Its effort has increased the public credit. Not mentioning the subscribed loans, all classes send their savings to the Treasury, the sum of which amounts now to two milliards and a half!

* * *

The Minister of State Bissolati has made a speech, in which his declaration regarding the future peace of Europe, is of great importance:

The final victory has to bring back to us our lost provinces, the reconstruction of Belgium, the entire restitution of all territories taken from France, the re-integration of Servia, and the deliverance of the Rumanians from the Austrian yoke.

All this victory has to bring about —but victory is not only this—the further result must be the liberation of Europe and the whole world from the nightmare of new ambuscades, of new assaults—and victory will not be attained if those who attacked the peacefulness of the world are not placed in a position where it will be impossible for them to renew their crime.

On the other hand we do not intend to attack the existence and independence of the German people.

The living wall constituted by countries who will endeavor their utmost to keep peace and freedom, will force Germany to put aside her mad dreams of brutal domination.

The worst possible way to take, wishing peace, is to speak of peace before the end is reached; for the reason, that those who want peace do not really want it, but desire only an armistice in favor of Germany and Austria.

Very necessary is it to think of what will happen after the war. The pact of London is essentially negative: it is of importance that the new system of alliances be definite before the end of the war. The greatest task of the men in the Governments is to affirm the new Quadruple-Alliance between Italy and the Entente.

The announcement of an alliance of long duration amongst the States which fight now under the same dangers and with the same anticipations, would end the war quicker by taking from Germany all hope of future dissensions. This is the greatest task of the present hour.

The States of the Entente should prepare after the war to resist the Teutonic penetration; it is the dream of idlers to believe that after the war Germany will lose suddenly her markets; she will lose neither her habits, nor her technical education, nor her spirit of fighting.

The Entente should now with reciprocal cordiality define the new customs regime, and try to utilise all national forces.

Italy after the war, whatever be the number of the dead, through abundance in births, and the arrest of emigration, will have more men than if she had not entered the war.

The relations between Italy and France must become more intimate. Germany is not going to change her fundamental qualities, nor the character of her people, and her persevering tenacity. It is necessary that we should prepare ourselves to fight also in future.

* * *

Signor Luzzatti has just pronounced a speech in Venice which will remain memorable on account of the very important disclosures regarding the past Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.

He explained the shaking phases through which that alliance passed: in 1911 and 1913 the political situation between Italy and Austria was on the verge of a war. This situation which began with Minister Prinetti continued during the time of office of Signor Tittoni, and by the time of the 'Algeciras Conference,' when the Italian Ambassador, Visconti Venosta, voted with the French side, on the 7th of March, Count de Mons, then German Ambassador to Rome, formulated the threat, that "possibly it would be the Austrian army that would inaugurate the Exhibition of Milan."

In 1909 the relations between the two countries were very strained, as immediately after the catastrophe of Messina, Prince Conrad proposed to the Emperor to invade Italy.

Again in 1911 when the fleet of the Duke of Abbruzzi followed courageously the Turkish men of war at Prevezza, Austria sent a violent note to Italy, and once more Prince Conrad urged the intervention of the Austrian Army, of which he was the leader.

* * *

Signor Luzzatti speaks about his personal experiences and relates that when he was President of the Ministry, he invited Germany to use her good-will, to influence and persuade Austria to cease her hostile attitude towards Italy.

The German Ambassador answered that the German Government was going to employ her best offices, but he also wanted to impress on Signor Luzzatti, that Germany, having absolute necessity of the Austrian support, would in case of an Italian-Austrian war, be completely favorable to Austria-Hungary, and certainly would assist her. This very important revelation puts in a clear light the background of the Triple-Alliance, in which Italy had lived under the menace of the Austrian invasion, supported by Germany.

* * *

The Corriere della Sera states that the Holy See will in future transmit no more letters of prisoners of war as has been done so far by a provisional office attached to the Vatican, for prisoners of war.

"This measure," explains a Catholic paper, "has been decided on in order to avoid newspaper attacks on the Holy See, newspapers having on occasion spread against the Vatican calumnious accusations of espionage."

* * *

It is related that Filipesco, the great Rumanian, did not die a natural death, but was victim to a bomb from a Zeppelin.

They say, that Filipesco was at the offices of the Epoch, a very important Rumanian newspaper (of which he was Director) when a bomb dropped, he was hurt by it, and succumbed to the wounds received then.

* * *

The Queens and Princesses in Europe, since the war broke out, have done their utmost, not only to encourage the nobility and all the other classes of society to help the wounded soldiers, but they have gone even as far as to dress as nurses, and attend the hospital-wards, doing not only ordinary nursing, but rendering in some instances very effective surgical and medical assistance. They attend to work just as other women of society do, for the one ardent wish of 'doing good.'

Mary of Teck, wife of George, King of England, is constantly at the hospitals, whereto she brings all her devotion and charity. The Tsarina, pale and sad, devotes all her time to the cliniques which she established in Serkio Selo and her task is possibly more hard when she thinks of her brother fighting in the Bavarian regiments.

The Empress of Germany, kind and modest, from the beginning of the war, has given herself entirely to soothing the wounded and invalided at home; and her daughter-in-law, the Kronprinzessin Cecilia whom the Germans called "the Joy of Berlin," works in hospitals and hangars, consoling the soldiers and encouraging the people.

Elena de Montenegro, Queen of Italy, had her country devastated by the enemy, who dethroned her father, gave up her Palaces in Rome and Sicily to the Red Cross; and like a mother she tends the wounded soldiers returning from the front.

The archduchesses, the princesses, the daughter and sisters of the late Emperor of Austria also put aside every occupation to give themselves entirely to the nursing of their wounded and sick soldiers, and amongst them, the daughter of the late King Leopold, the Princess Stephanie, is of supreme charity in her Hungarian Castle.

* * *

On the occasion of the visit of the French Mission to Rome, the Chamber of Commerce held a reception in their honor, which was followed by another solemn meeting at the Capital where enthusiastic political declarations were made, regarding the Adriatic. In these terms Signor Fenga expressed the sentiments of the Italian people:

"The Mediterranean which the Latin race could rightly call 'mare nostrum,' is a strong feature of unity between us. Let us study together the means of opening it still wider and making it more productive to our commerce, to our paternal industries, to our united banks, to our associated agriculture, as she has been open so far to intellectual, artistic, scientific and literary exchanges.

"We shall fetch from you what we need, and you will come to our country to supply your wants; and each of us will close our door to the powers of prey, who disseminated under the pretext of kindly offers the poisons of tyranny and slavery.

"In that way, having fought together for justice, we shall work together for the peace and the happiness of our people, for their grandeur, and for the liberty of the world."

* * *

We hear from Paris that some 'pourparlers' have been exchanged between Paris, London, Petrograd and Rome, for a great meeting in a short time of all the Etats-majeures of the Allies. The place of the rendezvous is not mentioned. It is also suggested that joining the military committee, there will be a political meeting of the Four Powers.

* * *

On the 1st of this month, being 'All Saints Day,' Rome, in mourning, went to the monument erected to Victorio Emanuele, to place there flowers in honor of those fallen for the Fatherland.

Flowers from every garden in Rome were taken there or sent in garlands to decorate the grand monument; not forgetting a splendid and majestic one deposited by Queen Margherita.

The women of the people, sucharas and duchesses, all went in pious pilgrimage to render their homage to the dead; and all those steps leading up to the monument, before midday, were covered with geraniums, chrysanthemums, palms and roses.

* * *

His Excellency Signor Tomaso Tittoni, Italian Ambassador to France, and one of the most brilliant men of Italy, resigned his high post due to his state of health. The King, wishing to express his high appreciation of the services rendered by Signor Tittoni, has conferred on him the great honor of "Minister of State."

It seems that he will be succeeded in Paris by Marquis Imperiali, now in London, who will be replaced there by Salvago Raggi, at present in Cairo.

The departure of Tittoni is very much regretted in Paris, as during his stay of six years in the French capital, he has been the great factor of the entente between the two countries.

The most important French Press express their sentiments on his retiring from that post. Reinach, in the Figaro says: It is not a friend whom we lose; it is only a friend who changes his residence.

In another newspaper we read that Tittoni will be replaced by Galilina, who previously represented the Italian Government in France; this however will not be permanently, as Baron Sonnino in a few months will appoint a new Ambassador to Paris.

The great losses in men, suffered by all the Nations engaged in the war, are being thought of seriously regarding the ways of recovery to be employed after the war. It is a difficult problem that will face the statesmen, as not only has the number of young men enormously decreased but the war will also have its natural effects on the birth-rate in the following years.

One of the ways, which it seems will have to be employed, is to prohibit bachelordom by law. This would not be a very new legislation, as many years gone by, in different countries in the world edicts were promulgated against these charming gentlemen and spinsters, the number of which is daily increasing.

In Persia matrimony was considered the only status praised by law and religion; those that did not marry being regarded almost as criminals.

Certainly the men who were married were superior to those who remained single, and again, they who had children, were placed above those who had none.

With the Jews men had to be married at least by the age of twenty, and he was looked at as an assassin, who would not try all means possible to bring children into the world.

Under Lycurgus bachelors were not eligible for public and military charges, being excluded even from functions and the Olympic plays.

Plato in his Books of Laws has inflicted penalties and fines for those who would not marry. Severe and implacable were also the laws promulgated by the Romans; under Servius Tullius widows had to pay a heavy fine for their unproductive condition, and it was under Camillus that it was inforced on the bachelors to marry the incorrigible widows of fallen soldiers. What a just punishment for them both!

Under Augustus were ordered privileges and recompenses, as did the German Kaiser, to the fathers of a great number of children, so to encourage the multiplication of citizens.

On some special occasions the Spartans carried the bachelors naked along the roads, exposing them to the public chaffing and contempt.

It is to be considered, if these latter punishments were put in force today, whether spinsters, bachelors and widows of Europe, would alter their ideas on matrimony.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 5, 1917

A Study of American Dependence

(*New York Sun*)

IN investigating the possible effect of European economic alliances on American foreign trade the National Foreign Trade Council is performing a public service. It has just issued a report showing the amount and extent of our dependence on other countries for supplies of all kinds.

In the case of 213 commodities, of each of which we imported more than $1,000,000 worth yearly before the war, 121 were imported principally from the countries of the Allied group, including the British colonies. Only forty-nine came principally from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Excluding the British colonies, we were about equally dependent upon the United Kingdom and Germany, the first being the principal source of forty-six largely imported articles, the second of forty-five.

An important point is that we are practically independent of all other countries in respect of our food supply. Tea and coffee are possible exceptions to this statement; almost all our coffee comes from Brazil. Manganese, which used to be brought from British India and Russia, now comes from Brazil. Nearly all our nickel was from Canada and Japan, and Italy furnished most of our silk.

The value of such a survey as this is obvious. If the time ever comes when it is thought necessary adequately to protect existing industries and to foster new industries that shall free us from reliance on particular nations, such facts and figures as these will tell us just what we have to do.

Screen Kisses

THE most irritating questions that come thundering down the ages are those annoying queries that no generation can answer. Where was Moses when the light went out? How old is Ann? Who struck Billy Patterson? These and other historic interrogatories to which there can be no satisfactory reply form a list that is intellectually stimulating but begets nothing of more value than unsatisfactory and conflicting conclusions. And now to this disturbing category has been added the perplexing problem as to how long a strictly legitimate and law abiding kiss should last. The motion picture censors in several States of the Union have been compelled to answer this query, and in a tentative way have placed a time limit upon osculatory exhibits beyond which, it has been ruled, they cannot go without becoming detrimental to the public welfare.

Eight feet of film is the limit in Pennsylvania for a pictorial kiss that can be considered lawful, while Ohio, Kansas and a few other liberal minded commonwealths allow ten feet to a legal kiss. Without casting any reflection upon the common sense exhibited by the censors responsible for these decrees, is there not reason to assert that they approach the subject of screen osculation from the wrong direction? Does the inherent morality of a kiss lie in its duration? It would be as reasonable to ask, would it not, whether the length of time it took a burglar to rifle a safe should determine the period of his imprisonment.

The problems that spring from osculation increase constantly in number and complexity. Its moral aspects, formerly the only ones debatable, have been re-enforced of late by considerations springing from the new hygiene. Science, art, morality, political economy and the new freedom are all interested today in the kiss as a live problem that must be met and solved. But the movie censors are making no progress toward clarifying the present involved osculatory situation by endeavoring to use the metric system as an ally to enlightened morality.

It must be borne in mind by all reformers who are endeavoring to eliminate objectionable features from the picture plays that drama possesses some inalienable rights of its own. A playwright or scenario writer should not be hampered in his task by a rule that compels him to limit all kisses, uplifting or otherwise, to eight feet of film. All that the censors can reasonably demand is that the movie dramatists shall always enforce the lesson that lawless osculation invariably meets with condign punishment. An unjustifiable kiss is not wrong because of its record in units of time but because it should never have been imprinted.

This argument is not presented from any lack of sympathy with the efforts of our State censors to free the moving pictures from pernicious features. It is merely put forward as a protest against forcing any time limit upon pictorial osculation because of the fundamentally unsound and misleading contention that a given kiss is justifiable or unjustifiable merely in relation to its duration.—Exchange.

Judge Gary Urges Visits To Japan

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who recently returned to the United States from an extended tour of Japan, was so impressed with the wonderful progress and beauty of the island empire of the Far East that he is telling his friends that every American who can afford to make the journey should find time to visit Japan. Early in December Judge Gary, at a luncheon given by some friends as a welcome home, drew a word picture of Japan as it appeared to him.

"For the last two decades," Judge Gary said, "there has been a marked and growing interest in the conditions and changes in Japan. Americans have been particularly concerned because of geographical locations. Facilities for communication and transportation have been much improved, and the distance between Japan and the United States, for all practical purposes, has been correspondingly decreased. We are near neighbors now and we have many interests in common. From many points in the United States the resident may visit the capital of Japan within about the same space of time that would be necessary to reach the capital of England or of France or other leading European countries, and with more ease.

"One can go from Vancouver to Tokio in ten days and without any discomfort, and the time will soon be further shortened. It is obvious, even to the casual student, that the destiny of each of these two nations will be influenced largely by the sentiment and attitude of the other, provided the ability and disposition of the respective peoples are similar and the future progress of both countries is continuous and equally satisfactory. Consequently there is more incentive for those who have never seen Japan to go there and make personal observations than there was in former years, although during the last fifty years many have visited that country with profit and pleasure to themselves.

"Many Americans have seen Japan and are more or less familiar with its characteristics, but the larger number, no doubt, have denied themselves this privilege; and, on this assumption, I take the opportunity to give some of the general impressions received by me during the last Summer by personal contact.

First Sight Pleases Visitors

"The first sight of the shores excites in the mind of the visitor a feeling of surprise and admiration, for they are singularly beautiful in appearance. The ship sails within a short distance for several hours, and good opportunity is presented to see the profiles and colors and character of the lands, which are mountainous and rugged. Much attention has been given to the forestation and reforestation of the parts of the country which cannot otherwise be utilised to greater advantage, and there is, so far as I could see, little of barrenness. There is an abundance of moisture; the trees are thrifty, straight, and beautiful in color; the crops in the valleys and on a portion of the slopes are vigorous and the growth generally presents a variety of color and, together with the natural shapes of the mountains, the numerous waterfalls and the profusion of flowers, there is furnished a refreshing and delightful panorama. Indeed, the scenery throughout such parts of Japan as I visited is equal to any I have ever seen.

"On arriving at Yokohama for the first time, the American traveler will be particularly impressed with the large number of jinrikishas, drawn by men with well developed muscles, strong, active, and good-natured, who assume and maintain a gait equal to an ordinary horse for mile after mile, without resting, if the ground is level. The charges are very low, and the method of travel agreeable.

"These men successfully compete with other methods of conveyance. In fact, the man labor of Japan is lower in cost than that of many kinds of machinery used for similar purposes, and here is immediately raised a question of economics; for work, cheap and efficient, at living rates, for both the employer and employe, is one of the greatest problems of the age. Common labor in Japan costs perhaps one-tenth the amount paid here. Where the ground is uneven or sloping the sedan chair is brought into use. There is a variety, in design, of these chairs, depending upon localities and uses, and all are, more or less, uncomfortable, especially after being in one for several hours. Other transportation facilities are coming into use rapidly, including steam railroads and electric trains in the cities, and they continue to multiply. I saw a few automobiles, though they will be generally adopted as a luxury by the richer people. The horse or mule, I think, is less desirable for passenger service, on a level road at least.

"There are many other things noticeable at the outset worthy of a passing thought. The swarms of people, the uncountable number of children, the low buildings, close together; the narrow streets, except in parts of the cities recently changed or undergoing changes; the costumes of men and women and children, and, in the country, the lack of costume, so far as children are concerned, excite interest. The large majority of the people in the country expend little for clothing, or food, for that matter, but generally they have sufficient of both to preserve health and reasonable comfort. The people of considerable means are usually dressed in the handsome costumes you are accustomed to see in pictures or on Japanese visitors to this country.

Admires Native Costumes

"The Japanese women in their native costumes and with pompadous hair are handsome and make an attractive appearance, and the men too, seem to be well and comfortably dressed and, I think, look better in their native costumes than in European or American suits. At functions to which Europeans are invited the men generally, and some of the women, wear clothes of European fashion, and as a rule the guests are provided with chairs at a table, food cooked in European style, and a knife and a fork and spoon instead of the usual chop sticks. On occasions, if the foreign guest is previously consulted and acquiesces, the Japanese customs are followed. It is always the effort of the host to adapt himself to the pleasure of his guest. Both men and women of the better classes are unostentatious, prefer elegance and simplicity to gaudiness, and are courteous in manners. The women talk little, and, indeed, the men are quite willing to listen to a foreigner.

"In this connection I should mention the hospitable disposition of the Japanese toward the American. I have never before seen it excelled nor even equalled. An American gentleman, if he is known and considered worthy and representative, will receive invitations by Marconi for luncheons or dinners or other functions from those who are in office or have been in some way designated to speak for the sentiment of the people; he will be met on the ship before it is docked by a committee or delegation from the city he is approaching; and from the time he lands upon Japanese territory until he departs he will receive the kindest and the most liberal hospitality that can be offered, and always with a grace and charm and simplicity that cannot be surpassed. Those of you who have been in Japan during the last few years will bear witness to the fact that I have but faintly suggested the measure of the kind and generous hospitality shown to Americans by the leading Japanese people, if by so doing they believe they are giving evidence of their sincere friendship for the Americans as such.

"The Japanese people, both male and female, are remarkably industrious. They like sports. They seek enjoyment and recreation. They are artistic. They are religious. They study and learn. But they work hard and long hours. They are persistent, determined, and successful as individuals and collectively. They are wonderful copyists and assimilators. By nature, the men generally are gentlemen and the women ladies. They are highly intelligent. Their schools, their courts of justice, their prisons, their hospitals, their temples compare favorably with those of other nations. I witnessed no immorality. This does not prove there is none, but it is not flaunted as it was formerly. With two or three exceptions, I saw no drunkenness. The drinking of intoxicants is decreasing. I do not remember to have seen any beggars on the streets or elsewhere. Begging in public is probably prohibited. I saw no signs of extreme poverty.

"I visited one of the principal penitentiaries. The buildings are substantial and the designs are excellent, affording good light and air. The cells are sufficiently large, with stone floors. A single thin mattress filled with cotton and a pillow to match comprise the furniture. The food is principally rice with a mixture of beans or other vegetables. Tea and fish are provided occasionally. The prisoners are required to work during the day. There is some solitary confinement, but not to the injury of the health of the inmates. The discipline is strict, but I think humane. I saw a good many prisoners and they appeared to be in good physical condition. This prison and one I saw in Manila made the best appearance of any I have ever seen."

Educate Yourself Not To Die!

President D. W. Starrett, P.H.I., Asserts He Has Discovered That Mental Healing, Properly Applied, Will Keep the Machinery of Life in Repair and Good Working Order Practically Forever

Is there any necessity for limiting human life to three score years and ten?

For the affirmative, King David. For the negative, Chauncey M. Depew. David died in the early seventies. Depew, who is still going strong at eighty-three, told the New York Academy of Medicine recently that the idea expressed in the Nineteenth Psalm had killed more people than war. "People think they ought to die at such an age and do," he declared. "Don't do it. Don't retire at seventy. Keep on going. Have an interest in life."

Well, if it is not necessary to be old at seventy, when is it necessary? Eighty? Ninety? One hundred and seventy? Mr. Depew didn't say: but a book has been published recently which claims that it is equally unscientific to think that death is necessary at any age.

"Old age is a preventable disease. Death is foolish and unnecessary. Science, not more faith, has found the way to overcome it, and the whole world will soon be living in perpetual youth. Childbirth is only a temporary institution devised to fill the gaps caused by death. With death gone, that too will be unnecessary, but marriage and love will continue on a higher basis." So says this remarkable volume, "The Last Lap; or, Outside Intelligence Explained," by D. W. Starrett, President of the Perpetual Health Institute, and writer of other books on mental therapeutics. Sherman, French & Company of Boston are the publishers.

By Charles W. Wood

Mind, soul, spirit, says the author of "The Last Lap," are all one. And they are all physical. He has located the human mind, he says; at least, he has traced it all the way back to the Infinite, and he finds that it is not a single intelligence, but a wonderful, democratic community of intelligences. To go to the brain to find the one Ego or Ruler, he says, would be like going to Washington to have a talk with "Uncle Sam." Yet there is an "Uncle Sam," a collective mind of the United States, which could make itself known even if the President and the whole administration were suddenly assassinated. So man exhibits intelligence even when his brain is not on the job.

Why don't you fall out of bed at night? Children have to be fenced in their cribs. Why isn't the same precaution necessary with an adult? Because somebody is on guard, somebody who is not on guard over the child.

You can eat a seven-course dinner, roll a cigarette, walk down a crowded street or shave yourself—all intricate and some hazardous operations—without giving them a single conscious thought. Explain it.

You had to be educated to do these things. But what does that mean? Does it mean that they were done without orders from anywhere? On the contrary, you know that there were orders all along the line. You gave some of them. Who gave the others?

You had a mind to cross the street once, but decided not to. Why didn't you cross? What happened in the interval you were deliberating? Here is Mr. Starrett's explanation, an explanation which seems utterly reasonable, but one which you will have to watch closely, or you will find it is taking your breath away.

You are NOT simply an individual. You are a community. Every act, whether rated as voluntary or involuntary, is the application of force by intelligence. The intelligence is within the entity that acts, but it is always a collective intelligence. Your body and brain are composed of inanimate machinery and myriads of intelligent cells. These cells are often ignorant, but that is only another way of saying that their intelligence is low. When you have conflicting desires, it means that your cells disagree. Some want one thing, some another. The majority wins unless it is too dull to carry its point against a more intelligent, and consequently more powerful, minority.

There is a good administration in your body-city just in so far as the cells are trained to act for the common good. Education, culture, the attainment of the highest life means nothing but this—overcoming the desires of the merely animal cells by the human cells. For the human cells, according to this writer, are those inoculated into man when the Creator "breathed into him the breath of life." Man is descended from the lowest brute. But he was also created, according to the Biblical story. Biologically, he has lived on earth millions of years. Humanly, he has been here only 6,000. He is part animal, part divine. His history, so far, has been a struggle to overcome the brute.

Life, he points out, is the application of force to matter through "activity" and "directivity." Activity comes from within, directivity from above. When both forces are perfectly applied comes perfect self-government, perfect self-control. To attain normal life one must see to it that the so-called subconscious and unconscious activities are correctly applied. And right here is his big point. Other things being equal, we will act as we have been in the habit of acting. That applies to each cell as well. Neither a cell, an individual or a world will act on an intelligent schedule until, through habit, the schedule becomes second nature. The heart of a man beats just so often because the cells have become accustomed to the pace. It is physically possible for them to work on another schedule; and one man, says Mr. Starrett, discovered a way to make them do so. But he was too enthusiastic, and wondered if he could make them stop altogether. He succeeded and died, and the world lost his great secret.

It follows that this education of cells, this changing of the schedule, must come from a teacher. We think it natural to walk, but babies can't do it until they are taught. Talking is even more to the point. Any small group of persons cut off for a great length of time from civilisation will revert to savagery. Their speech will deteriorate. In time they will barely chatter. Back to nature is back to death.

A hand or an arm, left to govern itself will deteriorate in much the same way. Right here is where Mr. Starrett crosses swords with the psychics. He accepts "automatic writing" as a fact. He denies that it is a case of control by a disembodied spirit. In automatic writing, he says, the brain absconds and lets the arm think for itself. All nerves are but an extension of the brain and the arm is full of intelligent cells. They act and think in the way they have been in the habit of thinking. Then they begin to deteriorate. At first the messages written are generally up to standard. They usually become pessimistic and full of forebodings. Forming the habit of writing on its own accord, the arm wants to continue. So it twitches and writhes and the poor, ignorant brain thinks a ghost is impatient to get hold of it.

What the hand transmits, says Mr. Starrett, depends on what it receives, which brings us to the second fundamental theory the book is designed to expound. The transmission of thought to the cells. This, too, he maintains, is a purely physical process. Thought-waves can be photographed. They are electro-magnetic, travelling with the speed of light, 186,380 miles per second. The human cells contain the physical apparatus necessary both for the transmission and receiving of these purely physical messages. The thoughts sent out from anywhere reach everywhere and the instrument sensitised to receive it may receive it, anywhere in the world. "Spirit" messages generally, he says, have their source in the minds of the sitters.

Thinking is the process of working up a physical impression into a conscious judgment. An object appears before the eye. The light strikes it. The shadow makes an impression which is carried to the pupil of the eye, thence to the crystalline lens, thence through the vitreous humor to the optic nerve, along the nerve to the cuneous area of the brain, then to the object-seeing department. Sight is accomplished here but thought has just begun.

While this is going on, similarly involved processes, starting with the ears, nose, tongue and hands, may also be taking place. Then all the impressions are forwarded to the prefrontal area for judgment. In this section of the brain all the cells of the body are represented. It is not in itself the human mind any more than Washington is the United States. But this area may be called the Capital of the Mind. All the impressions are examined and arguments start, pro and con. If the object seen was a saloon sign, for instance, one can imagine the nature of the discussion. But thought has not been completed.

Whatever the decision is regarding the object, orders are forwarded to the cerebellum to make the proper connections with the throat, that the decision may be expressed in sound. If there are any objections, they must be heard at once. The impression is then forwarded to Borca's area, where the cells know all the words that are known. The right words are selected here and shipped to the throat.

But thought has not yet been completed. The purpose of sending the bundle to the throat is not merely to let the outside world know what this particular eye has found. It is that the throat may tell all the cells in the body. The throat's sound may be inaudible but it is a necessary factor in thinking. Remove the thyroid glands and idiocy follows. An idiot, says the author, quoting Campbell's "Surgical Anatomy," may have a perfect brain, but no instrument with which to pronounce words.

And what has this to do with living forever?

In the first place, according to the author, it is an explanation of how life goes on. Mental healing has been practised for the most part by those who have disregarded anatomy and consequently the fundamental laws of life. As long as we think of the mind or the soul as immaterial, so long will we be unable to make it work efficiently. But when we know that a thought transference is no more of a mystery than wireless communication, we can begin to make connections directly with the cells that need instruction. We can give orders to our so-called involuntary organs, and we can just as easily send similar orders to our friends on the other side of the globe. We have waves at our disposal which travel 186,380 miles per second, sent on their journey by the percussion of sound. Each person has the apparatus for sending and receiving these two kinds of messages if he will but develop them. It is the application of "Outside Intelligence," or "directivity." to the activity inherent in all life.

There is no more reason why a person should grow old and die than there is for a city to grow old and die. Cities have died when the food supply was cut off and the individuals could no longer make a living there. They have also died from disease and war. But generally speaking, they contain the forces to renew themselves. It is so with the body. When conditions become such that the tiny electrons can no more make a living, they move out into some other form of life. It isn't necessary. All we need is intelligence enough to keep the machinery in working order.

Can't do it? Perhaps you can't wiggle your ears, but if you practice it long enough, you will find it easy. The writer can vouch for this himself; it was one of his great school-boy accomplishments. A strong enough desire, says Mr. Starrett, and long enough concentration, will allow you to do as much for your white corpuscles. Almost any healthy person can wake at a certain hour in the morning, if his desire is strong enough. What he actually does is to command certain cells of his brain over which he ordinarily assumes no control. Likewise, most people possess in some measure the ability to send electro-magnetic waves for a certain purpose. Stare fixedly at the back of a man's head in church and you will almost surely cause him to turn around. Many mothers can make their children turn over in bed without touching or speaking to them. Everyone recognises that it isn't what a salesman says, but the way he says it—in other words, his electro-magnetic flow—that makes a buyer buy.

While this force has long been used and recognised, says Mr. Starrett, it is still in about the same stages as electricity was a hundred years after Franklin's experiments. When the electric age had once begun, though, seeming miracles happened. Just now we are approaching the electro-magnetic age the chief phenomena of which will be the destruction of death.

After that we shall probably become acquainted with forces infinitely finer and speedier than other and talking with Mars will be but an incident. We shall not only talk with all the universe, but see their folks plainly (without our eyes), and at last realise the Infinite.

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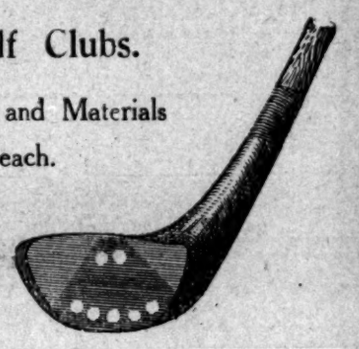

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

OH! DEAR-OH! DEAR-OH! DEAR!!
WHAT'S THE MATTER-MAGGIE?
WHY? DO I ACT STRANGE?
WELL-YOU HAVEN'T SPOKEN TO ME ALL DAY!
I DON'T FEEL WELL-I'VE A HEADACHE. TOOTHACHE AND MY RHEUMATISM—
OH! THEN IT'S ALL RIGHT-I THOUGHT YOU WUZ MAD AT ME!
MAGGIE-BE CAREFUL WITH THE CHINA!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — # Daily Home Magazine Page — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Ambrine, Marvellous New Dressing for Burns

A marvellous new healing salve has just been introduced in the military hospitals of France—a salve so magical in its effects that the descriptions of these sound more like extracts from the testimonials to some patent medicine than scientific recitals of eminent surgeons and trained military nurses.

They call it ambrine. It is used especially on burns, which it not only heals rapidly but painlessly. How important is its painless feature can be judged only by those who have had the misfortune to be severely burnt and to suffer the torture of the frequent changing of dressings or who have had to assist at such changings. Every surgeon and nurse knows that every change of dressing is more painful than the last.

How different it is in a hospital where ambrine is used is described in the London Chronicle by Miss Winifred Stephens, a military nurse, who says:

"Imagine my surprise, therefore, on entering the salle des pansements (the dressing-room), where some eight or nine patients were being treated, to find perfect silence, not a cry, not a groaw. And yet here were some of the worst cases, too bad to be dressed in the wards. And the horror of the wounds, which the nurses were anointing, trimming and bandaging, beggars description. Yet not a patient so much as winced. 'Does it not hurt?' I asked. 'Not a bit,' was the invariable reply.

Ambrine is a compound of resin of amber mingled with paraffine, forming a kind of wax. The wax is melted. The resulting liquid is raised to a high temperature. Putting one's hand into it one feels no burning, but a pleasant, comfortable sensation like that of a poultice applied to some inflamed spot. The ambrine, when applied delicately with a soft brush or sprayed on to the wound, dulls all pain. It forms over the charred surface a coating of wax. Beneath this—and here is the greatest miracle of all—nature does her own healing work, and the tissues re-form. Even the most serious burns treated with ambrine leave no scar. Sufferers brought to the hospital in such agony that they ask only to be allowed to die, find all their pangs cease as soon as this marvellous elixir touches them.

The inventor is Dr. Barthe de Sanfort, who is now in charge of the St. Nicholas Hospital at Vanves, a suburb of Paris, where he has room for 550 patients.

The British Admiralty has adopted ambrine. Dr. Henri de Rothschild has given the money necessary for its manufacture. Miss Elsie de Wolfe brought about four pounds of the salve to America a few weeks ago from the French hospital where she had been working as a nurse.

Matrimonial Fables By Dorothy Dix

ONCE upon a time there was a Fortunate Man who was the Happy Possessor of a Wife who was a Model of all of the Domestic Virtues.

She was always Amiable and Pleasant. She wore Simple and Inexpensive Frocks without Envying the Women who were Dolled Up in Paris Confections. Her House was always as Neat as a New Pin, and her Dinners were Things to be Eaten on your Knees.

Observing this Peerless Creature, all of the other Men were filled with Wonder and Amazement and, going to the Fortunate Husband, they thus addressed him:

"We have got to Hand it to you," they said, "as the Great and Unapproachable Wife Tamer, but if you have no Patent on the Secret Process, pray thee, tell us how it is done, for we have Lambasted Our Wives for their Tempers, and their Extravagance, and their Bad Cooking until we have worn ourselves to a Frazzle, and all that we have gotten for our Pains has been a Spell of Hysterics that we had to Quiet with Trips to Atlantic City, and New Hats and other Expensive Remedies."

"Your Mistage," replied the Fortunate Husband, "has been that you did not bnow that a Woman can be Coaxed anywhere, but she cannot be Driven an inch. Also you Forget that Women will Eat up Praise by the Barrel, but that Blame slides off them like Water off of a Duck's Back without Touching Them.

"When I married I found to my Surprise that my Bride Possessed a Tabasco Temper and a Double Action Tongue, but instead of Knocking her for being a Virago I began telling her that the Expression on her Face was so Quiet and Serene that it Reminded me Continually of the Mona Lisa Smile, and she does not dare now to get Angry for fear of Breaking up her Angel Face.

"When a Husband Bats his Wife's Freak Dress or tells her that her Latest Hat looks like a Creation by Charlie Chaplin, it means that he has to Pay for a New One. Therefore, I am Never Guilty of this Imbecility.

"On the contrary, when I observe a Woman with an Imported Dress on that looks as if it had cost Real Money, I call my Wife's attention to it, and tell her what a Monstrosity it is, and how much more Becoming and in Better Taste her Own Gown is. But, I add, it takes a Woman with Real Style and Distinction and a Perfect Figure such as You Possess to carry off Simple Clothes.

"My Wife was Originally a poor Cook with Delicatessen Leanings; but instead of Finding Fault with the Food I would merely say, 'Of course, this Dish is Nice Enough, but you have Spoiled me with your Superlative Housekeeping, so that my palate will not endure anything but the Best.'

"Thereupon my Wife would apologise all over the place and get Busy with the Cook Book trying to Make Good on the High Opinion that she thought that I Entertained of her Culinary Ability.

"Follow my Example, Gentlemen, and Substitute the Salve Jar for the Hammer in the Domestic Circle, and you will have Wives who will Eat out of your Hands."

Moral: This fable Teaches that it is Easy Enough to Manage a Woman if you use the Right System.

Secret of a Good Digestion

By Max Einhorn, M. D.

[From an address delivered to the employees of the City of New York]

The care of good digestion embraces the following items: Simple life, in which work and rest for mind and body are harmoniously divided; regularity of meals, frugality, great diversity of wholesome food taken in just the right proportion; an abundance of water; proper attention to the call of nature. Good digestion is also the best promoter of good health and a long life. There is no elixir of youth for old age, or a rejuvenation remedy. In keeping our organism in good trim, however, in looking out for its steady and harmonious activity, we succeed in delaying and perhaps also shortening the advancing state of invalidism and the dissolution period, with death at its end.

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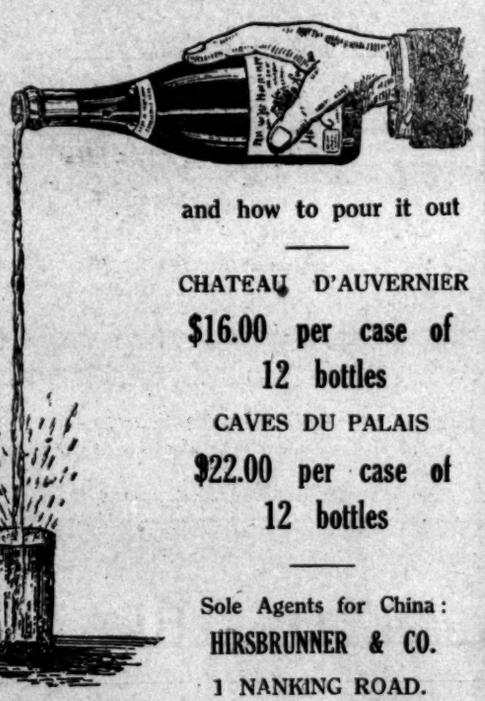
(A Swiss Dry Wine)



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$630
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 4¾ B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	108s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$3.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 88 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 85 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$3½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$128 B.
Green Island	$12 B.
Langkats	Tls. 21½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6.80 B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13.10
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.85
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1¾
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.30 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 29½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 11 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.30
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 4¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½
Senawang	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 23 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 1¾ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 87 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 3 was 83 tons."

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 82⅞ = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.2 = $1.67

	Tls
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.9125
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1752
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5¼ — Tls.	5.81
Exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. $	8.05
Peking Bar — Tls.	307
Native interest	.15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36½d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate off discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London — Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London		T.T.	3-5¼
London		Demand	3-5⅛
India	(nominal)	T.T.	252
Paris		T.T.	478
Paris		Demand	478½
New York		T.T.	81¾
New York		Demand	81⅞
Hongkong	(nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	(nominal)	T.T.	62½
Batavia		T.T.	198½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s.	Cdts. 3-6⅝
London	4 m-s.	Docy. 3-6 11/16
London	6 m-s.	Cdts. 3-7
London	6 m-s.	Docy. 3-7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Francs	5.42
„ „ 1 =	Marks	†4.44
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Yen	1.33
„ „ 1 =	Rupees	2.93
„ „ 1 =	Rouble	3.34
„ „ 1 =	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Gulas "L" Tls. 8.00
Pengkalans Tls. 10.25
Senawangs Tls. 15.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.85
Tebongs Tls. 23.00
Ziangbes Tls. 6.25
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1903 and 1905 Tls. 94.00

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Almas Tls. 12.75 cash
Gulas Tls. 8.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00 cash
Kung Yiks Tls. 14.50 January

December Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co. Ltd., have received telegraphic advices from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the month of December was 6,115 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output for the month of December was 15,800 lbs.

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates Ltd., 19,667 lbs.

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., 10,200 lbs. Tapping 24 days.

The Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., 35,270 lbs.

The output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Estate for the month of December last was 20,336 lbs.

The output of Rubber for the month of December from the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., was 11,972 lbs.

	lbs.
The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd	21,694
The New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd	5,197
The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	12,915

The estimated outputs of dry rubber for December, as received by telegram, are as follows:—

	lbs.
Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd.	60,000
Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate	12,000
Anglo-Java Estate Ltd.	120,000
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates	53,000
Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd.	24,000
Ziangbe Rubber Company Ltd.	51,200

The output of rubber of The Kapala Islands Estates, Limited, for the month of December was 3,012 lbs. Tapping 29 days.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Ewo Cotton Spinning And Weaving Co., Ltd., Meeting

The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. shareholders at the 21st annual meeting, yesterday, agreed to the declaration of Tls. 9 per share dividend on the ordinary shares and voted a bonus of Tls. 2,500 to the mill staff.

The meeting was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. Mr. J. Johnstone presided and there were also present Messrs E. E. Clark, C. Gordon Mackie, Zse Quan-yuen, Zau Sun-dau (members of consulting committee), A Brooke Smith (secretary), H. J. Clark, F. J. Burrett, H. E. Morriss, Pan Ching-pao and F. H. Crossley.

The notice calling the meeting and the Auditor's report having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days and, with your permission, I will take them as read.

At our last annual meeting, I remarked that the future outlook was causing your General Managers grave concern and a glance at the accounts unfortunately shows that they had reason to be anxious.

During the greater part of the twelve months under review, we suffered from the absence of a satisfactory consumptive demand for our chief products due mainly to the Monarchical movement, and it was not until after the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai that a gradual improvement set in.

We also suffered from the continual rise in Silver, which enabled competitors in Japan and India to keep prices at a low level in spite of the gradual and important advance in Cotton.

The poor Cotton crop in this district last season further accentuated our troubles, local grades being comparatively dear—this necessitated the importation of large quantities of Indian Cotton, the spinning of which, owing to import duty, places us in an unfavorable position as compared with mills in Japan.

The profit for the year was Tls. 124,805.95, which, with the amount brought forward, leaves available for distribution Tls. 141,505.21. To this sum, it is proposed to add Tls. 125,000 from Equalisation of Dividend Fund and to pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per share on the Ordinary Shares, which I trust will have your approval.

It may be of interest to you to know that, inclusive of this year's dividend the average return to shareholders for the past six years is Tls. 11.67 per share.

From the report it will be seen that it is proposed to write off plant and machinery Tls. 72,000, and buildings Tls. 22,000—both these amounts exceed last year's appropriations by Tls. 2,000 and are called for by the additions during the past year.

I do not think the other small items for depreciation call for any special remark.

Although we have not had a satisfactory year, the Consulting Committee recommend that the sum of Tls. 2,500 be paid as a bonus to the European and Chinese Staffs at the Mills, in recognition of the services rendered to the Company, which in good or bad times are arduous.

If you approve of the proposed appropriations, the Equalisation of Dividend Fund will be reduced to Tls. 375,000, and I venture to hope that, at no distant date, we shall be in a position to bring this reserve back to half a million taels.

Our working costs during the year have been high, owing to abnormal advances in all stores, and we can expect no relief in this respect in the near future as our Coal contract alone for next year is at an advance of Tls. 3 per ton, which means an additional outlay of Tls. 60,000.

The expenditure in Interest was Tls. 64.056.99 against Tls. 3,813.60 in the previous year—this was mainly due to the badness of trade, necessitating the carrying of heavy stocks, also to the further extensions at the Mills, which are clearly set forth in the accounts.

In this connection, I should like to point out that in the last three years we have expended in Machinery and Buildings Tls. 528,682.22 without calling up any fresh Capital—so long as times are good and we can place large sums to reserves extensions without the aid of fresh capital can be viewed with equanimity. At the present time, it is not contemplated that we shall find it necessary to expend much on Machinery and Buildings in the next twelve months—our Consulting Committee, however, realise that should any important addition be called for they may find it advisable to issue fresh capital.

On the whole, your General Managers are satisfied with the reception accorded to our specialities, although I am sorry to say that some of them have not, so far, been the success hoped for.

As regards the future, it is difficult to prophecy how we shall fare, but I may say that we have made a much better start than last year, and that the outlook is healthier than we have seen it for many months.

This season's China Cotton crop is somewhat above the average and prices of local grades are comparatively cheap.

Repeated representations to the Customs regarding the unfair taxation of some of the products of the local Mills, as compared with the import duty on similar goods from foreign countries, have so far been fruitless, and it appears to me that until the officials in China realise the importance of fostering home industries there will be no relief, or preferential treatment worthy of the name.

The short-sighted policy of failing to encourage home industries means that vast sums of money are expended each year to pay for imports which could be manufactured from raw material available in this country.

If home products were given a preferential treatment of even 2½ per cent, I predict that there would be a great impetus to the Cotton Spinning and Weaving industry of this country.

In recent months, the adulteration of Cotton with water and cotton seeds has been serious and, in the interests of the trade, I trust the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association will shortly be able to reduce the standard of moisture from 12 to 11 or 10 per cent.

We have not suffered from a scarcity of labor recently, but I anticipate some shortage when the projected Mills in the Yangtszepoo district come into operation.

I think I have referred to all matters that will interest you, but if any shareholders wish to ask questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the report and accounts as published be passed—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

That a dividend of Tls. 9 per share be declared on the ordinary shares—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Morriss.

That a bonus of Tls. 2,500 be paid to the staff at the mills—proposed by the Chairfan and seconded by Mr. Burrett.

That the following members of the Consulting Committee be re-elected: Messrs. J. Johnstone, C. G. Mackie, E. E. Clark, Zse Quan-yuen and Zau Sung-dau—proposed by Mr. Crossley and seconded by Mr. Burrett.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected Auditor—proposed by Mr. Morriss and Seconded by Mr. Crossley.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First - Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
FOR
Tonight, January 5th
SHOWING

One of the best Italian art films ever screened to Shanghai picture lovers

"The Great Flame"
In Four Parts

The Popular Vaudeville Star
OF
Continued Great Success
Miss Rose Berry

A. D. C.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
"PUSS IN BOOTS"
IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Saturday, 6th January
at 9 o'clock sharp.
MATINEES Saturday, 6th January
at 3 p.m.
Booking now open at Moutrie's
USUAL PRICES
Children half-price.
$3. $2. $1.
11850

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 5th, 6th and 7th January.

"DEATH IN SEVILLA"
A love drama of Spain. Wonderfully depicted. Superb acting. Stirring Scenes. In 4 parts.

ALSO SHOWING:
"WILD ENGINE,"
"Hazards of Helen" Series,
and other Comedies, Chaplins, etc.
Dress Circle Seats ..... 30 cts. only
Change of Programme every Monday and Thursday

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for January 5th, 6th and 7th
TONIGHT TONIGHT
First Appearance of
MAY BRILLIANT
CHIC VOCAL COMEDIENNE AND DANCER
From the Coliseum, London, and the leading theatres of Paris, Brussels, Antwerp and Australia.

"FATHER JOHN, THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS"
After the story by Felix Pyat. Honest Poverty vs. Ill-Gotten Wealth. In 3 Reels.

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
depicting latest events of interest.

CHARLES CHAPLIN, in a 2 Part
Screaming Farce Comedy, entitled—
"A NIGHT IN THE SHOW"
Do not fail to see the funniest comedy yet screened.

"SNOB RENOVATES THE TANGO"
A Humorous Comedy

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 *Broadway*.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Ts'ngtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300.000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account '¬ Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 2, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-15
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	90-1.20
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	55-65
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Geese	„	30-35
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KITNER
Chief Inspector.

Business and Official Notices

The Geographical and Topographical Society

OF CHINA
8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The **NEW PLAN OF PEKING** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE** which will be included.
2. **THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,** which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The **NEW PLAN OF CANTON** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.**
4. **THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA** scale **ONE INCH TO A MILE,** compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January, 1917.

12189

UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER

Meetings each day
from
Monday, January 1st,
to
Saturday, the 6th, inclusive,
in the
UNION CHURCH
from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.
All are cordially invited.

Shanghai, December 30, 1916.

12218

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO.
11952

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage** viz., **Our Monthly Drawings** which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

PITKIN'S MARVEL OIL

Marvel Oil, thus named because of the marvelous results obtained from its use.

We secured the prescription for this Marvelous Oil from a World-Famed Doctor. And in the most severe test any remedy was ever subjected to it was found that it gave positive relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Lameness in Chest, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lame Back, Rheumatism (not inflammatory), Neuralgia, Colic, Stomach Ache, Dyspepsia, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Ivory Poison, Chilblains, Insects' Bites, Dizziness, Headache, etc.

Should be in Everybody's Home. 60 cents per bottle at Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road. Manufactured by J. M. Pitkin and Co.—Newark, N. Y. Tel. No. 3255.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	6 5.00	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
"	7 5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
"	7 ..	Tacoma	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
"	8 11.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	13 P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
"	19 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	28 1.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	30 P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Feb	3 P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
"	3 D.L.	New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
"	7 P.M	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	17 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan	5 3.00	Nagasaki	Pensa	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	6 A. M.	Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	6 9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	6 5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
"	7 ..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
"	7 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	8 11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	9 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	10 noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11 12.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	12 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	13 ..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	18 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	19 A.M.	Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan	7 9.30*	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	7 ..	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
"	10 D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
"	19 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	21 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
"	22 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	23 D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
"	26 A.M.	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb	5 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	11 A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan	5 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	5 11.00*	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
"	5 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
"	5 A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	6 8.00*	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	6 8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	6 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	7 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	9 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
"	11 12.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11 ..	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	11 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	12 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
"	14 D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
"	17 P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan	5 3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	5 8.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe m	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	5 1.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	5 3.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	6 9.00*	Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	7 9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	8 noon	Chefoo	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
"	9 noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan	5 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	5 M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
"	5 M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
"	6 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
"	6 M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	7 M.M.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	8 M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	8 M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	9 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	9 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
"	9 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	10 M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	10 M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
"	10 M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
"	11 M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	11 M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	12 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
"	12 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	12 M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
"	12 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
"	13 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 4	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 4	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 4		Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H-C T Co.	SHW
Jan 4	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	C W
Jan 4	Hankow	Tuckwo	1770	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 4	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Jan 4	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Jan 4	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Jan 4		Bordvale				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 4	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 4	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.
" 4	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	16850	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 4	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
8 p.	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N 8	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, January 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE, YOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, January 6, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Andersen Meyer and Co., Agents.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yeserday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow ofr Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao yeterday.

The C.M. s.s. Chfyuen left Hongkong for Shnghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The French mail of December 24, left Port Said for Shanghai on Monday, January 1, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday, February 2, and at Shanghai (Shouth Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day.

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu, is appointed to sail from Hongkong yeterday, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 7th instant. She will be despatched as above on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Cutoms jetty at 5 p.m. on the sailing day.

Passengers Arrived

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Miss Nettle and Mr. James Chue.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. J. H. Cubbin and Mr. G. Imais.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. Simon Godkin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. Borodiewsky and Mr. Willim R. Dietrich.

Passengers Departed

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan for Hongkong:—Mr. G. N. Orme, Mr. F. M. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Coffin, Miss Dorotny Coffin, Miss M. Coffin, Miss Mary Coffin, Mr. W. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hykes and 3 children, Mr. Lee Yoke-suey. Mr. Yeh and Miss C. G. Wanstall.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Nanking:—Mr. A. A. dos Remedios. For Hankow:—Miss Ratcliff and Mrs. S. C. Bunton.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 8 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

3.—The depression of S.E. Japan grows very deep while progressing towards Hokkaido and Kuriles; a heavy anticyclone prevails on the continent, where strong N. to N.W. winds are flowing. Snowfall at Weihaiwei, Fine weather in our regions.

4.—Very cold night; ice in the creeks. Fine weather with strong northerly breezes and high pressures on the continent.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, January 4, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	778 69	780.60
" Inches	30 76	30.76
Variation mm. for 24h	-3.23	+2 2
Variation mm. for 12 h	+2.59	+2 49
Wind Direction	NW	NW
Wind Kilom per hour	30	36
Wind Miles	18.6	22.4
Temperature Cen	7.0	5 °8
Temperature Fahr	19.4	21.5
Humidity: co	51	23
Nebulosity: 5-10	2	3
Rainfall mm	0	0
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Jan 2	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	CNCW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	lo p
Dec 19	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I, Co.	HYPW
Dec 30		Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan 2	Hankow	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 2	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 2	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 3		Kansu	1862	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 3	Vladivostock	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 3	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 2	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Jan 3	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Jan 3	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 3	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	— ..... Jan. 6
S.S. "Venezuela" ...	Feb. 13 ..... Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 2 ..... Mar. 31

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE	18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. — L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.

Tel. 181 and 182

T. K. K.

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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	Jan. 7	1917
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 19	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	Feb. 3	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

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(Subject to alteration.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
MISHIMA MARU.....	16,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Jan. 7
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU....	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 8, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU....	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 28, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 10
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 11, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 18, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 8, 1917
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 15, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU...	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 11, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, „
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, „

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

I BEG to announce that I have, this day, taken into partnership, Mr. E. A. SLEE, Chartered Accountant, and that the Accountancy practice at present carried on by me at No. 44 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, will be continued hereafter by us under the Firm name of MORTIMER-REID & SLEE.

E. MORTIMER REID.

Shanghai, January 1st, 1917.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$22.00
Hankow „ „	21.00
House Coal No. 1	15.00
House Coal No. 2	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2	13.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

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11502

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ANY responsible person (with connections) wishing to acquire a secret on how to construct a Battleship, which can obtain a greater speed than the above vessel (with a minimum amount of vibration) as well as an enormous cruising radius, apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

12257 J 6

NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

Herewith we beg to notify that we have removed our office from 3G Peking Road to No. 6 Avenue Edouard VII.

Telephone 462 and 463:
Private Exchange to Departments.

T. E. M. A., Shanghai.
F. J. BLOM,
Manager.
12264

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at N. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F. I. O (Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

Chekiang Events

The local Chinese press reports that all the public bodies in Hangchow have decided to convene a mass meeting of the citizens in order to maintain the present political situation in Chekiang.

The public including the police, the army, the merchants and the scholars have wired to the government asking the cancellation of the new appointment of General Yang Shan-teh as Tuchun. They have also wired to Yu Ya-ching and Chang Tai-yien in Shanghai to the effect that all classes of people have agreed to check intrusion from outsiders and that the province of Chekiang should be governed by the people of the province themselves.

The Peking telegrams to the "Sinwanpao" report:

Yang Shan-teh has wired to the Peking Government to the effect that he will take up his new post as the military Governor of Chekiang after the expiration of one month's leave of his mourning and before that it is desired that General Chang Tsai-yang, the Commander of the 2nd Division of Chekiang, be ordered to act as the Military Governor and Chow Feng-chi, the Chief of the Staff of the Military Governor of Chekiang, act as the Civil Governor of Chekiang pro tem.

Yang Shan-teh has asked the Department of the Army to be allowed to go to Chekiang with the 4th Division of the Northern Army under his command and it is expected that this will be granted. The post of the Military Commissioner of Shanghai will be given to General Lo Yung-hsiang, the Deputy Military Commissioner of Shanghai, allowing him to remain as the Commander of the 10th Division of the Northern Army and the post of the Deputy Military Commissioner of Shanghai will be abolished.

The military officers have wired to the Peking Government asking that Chiang Tsong-kwei be appointed the Military Governor of Chekiang instead of Yang Shan-teh but the Central Government has rejected the request.

On January 3 the members of both Houses of Parliament who are natives of Chekiang decided to request the Government not to allow any of the Northern forces to enter Chekiang so as to maintain peace in the province because if Northern forces enter Chekiang the people will feel uneasy but such a request will be of no use now.

Lu Kung-wang, the retiring Military and Civil Governor of Chekiang, has wired to the local press to the following effect:—

The President has ordered that Lu Kung-wang retire from the post of the Military and the Civil Governor of Chekiang, and Yang Shan-teh is appointed the Military Governor and Tsi Yueh-san the Civil Governor of Chekiang and until the arrival of Tsi Yueh-san, Yang Shan-teh is to act as the Civil Governor. I have served in my own native province for five years and now I am able to retire and take a rest, at which I am quite pleased. The situation in Chekiang is quiet as usual and I am preparing to hand over my seals. I have asked the Central Government to order Yang Shan-teh to take up his new post at an early date so as to enable me to be relieved of my official duties.

NEW BRITISH DECORATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The Daily Express foreshadows the institution of a new Imperial Order in the next Honors.

Hsin Shun Pao, Limited, Statutory Meeting

A meeting of shareholders in the recently formed Hsin Shun Pao, Ltd., was held at the offices of Ilbert and Co., yesterday, for presentation of the statutory report. Mr. E. C. Pearce presided, the other directors present being Messrs. R. N. Truman, John Hays, Chu Paosan and Lofee Pahong.

The chairman said:

This meeting is called pursuant to Section 66 of the Companies' Ordinance of 1911 and, in accordance with the notice read to you, is our first or statutory meeting. The details of what has been accomplished are set forth quite fully in the report, which has been in your hands for some few days and which, with your permission, I do not propose to read.

With reference to the allotment of shares, you will have read from the report that the following have been allotted: 3,782 ordinary shares, representing Tls. 37,820 and 1,262 preference shares, representing Tls. 12,620. The preference shares bearing a guaranteed 7 per cent interest per annum for a period of three years, at the expiring of this period will rank pari passu with the ordinary shares.

Since the printing of the report, your board have allotted some further shares and the total allotment now amounts to 3,782 ordinary shares, representing Tls. 37,820 and 1,516 preference shares, representing Tls. 15,160 and there is every hope that the balance of our unissued capital will be placed and thus place the venture on a sound financial basis.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Shih Tsze-bai as our editor. He is a man of great Chinese literary ability and has had years of experience in running a Chinese newspaper.

The circulation of the paper, I am glad to say, is showing a steady improvement and already has reached a daily average number of 7,550 copies for the month of December.

As this is a purely formal meeting, I have nothing further to add, but, should any shareholder wish to ask any questions, I will do my best to reply to them.

No questions were asked and the report was passed unanimously.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 2.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account	£55¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.30
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	36½d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount	5 5/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F.G.F.	19.95
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.50
Cotton; Mid American Spot	10.77
Plantation Rubber January	3s. ½d. gold
Deliveries China Silk	181 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	105 „
Deliveries Japan Silk	144 „

Tone of Tea Market: Steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 2.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	133	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 Copper f. o. b.	143	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheet per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	31s. Nom.		
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	16¾d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	182	5	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	47	12	6
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	184	0	0

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended Jan. 3, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$ 27,607.44	$ 27,068.62
Loss by currency depreciation	5,497.32	6,907.11
Effective Receipts	$ 22,110.12	$ 20,161.51
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	21.19	26.95
Car miles run	72,777	64,945
Passengers carried	1,242,088	1,199,111

EXTRACT of MALT

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COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

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per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1035
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1932	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1903	1632	715
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2305	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1040
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1041
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1011
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1043	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	2	—	220	2	—	2	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1529	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	—	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	2	—	420	2	—	2	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
..	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1430	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	600
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	830	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Taianfu d.	528	1118	1908	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1300	1900

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3* Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	12 NSG Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. „			8.46	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. .. „			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.32	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.16	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.19	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.09	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.09	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. „	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 NSG Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 NSG Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	18.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	19.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	19.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.7	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.21	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	14.51	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. „	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang .. .. „	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	13.30

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45		32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	7.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	7.2	7.32	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.2	KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.40	8.0	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14.36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang ..... arr		9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37		
dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10			15.28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33			16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... arr.		10.25	12.26	14.06			16.36	19.30		
dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16			16.46			
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15			17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17.55			
Hangchow..... arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47			18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17 42	18.52
Shanghai North .... arr.					12 30	14 50		18.05	19.15

STATIONS	101 Local	103 Local	105 Fast	107 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.			6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow..... arr.			7.06	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.			7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.			8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.			8 52	10.40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.			9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.46
dep.		7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.		8.0	10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Songkiang ..... arr.		9.08	10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
dep.		9.18	10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14 18	16.18	18.2[illegible]
dep	7 25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16 30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15 05	17.50	19 00
dep.	8.00	10.28	13 05	15.10	17 52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.2[illegible]	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

favored with instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late

Mr. C. Klare

will sell at public auction at

No. 1109 Broadway

on

To-day, the 5th January

commencing at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE STOCK OF THE OUTFITTING STORE

C. KLARE

Comprising:

Boots, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Soap, etc.

Also the whole of the shop fittings, showcases, counters, shelves etc.,

And some household furniture and effects.

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.
Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240

Removal Notice

FEARON, Daniel & Co., Inc., have moved to their new offices at 18-B Kiangse Road, near Foochow Road.

12250

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2413

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

PROBATIONERS are required for the Home, who will devote themselves, during a period of training of three years, to the attainment of a knowledge of NURSING.

Particulars may be obtained from, and applications should be made to, the Matron at the Home.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

12279

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2410

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on Tuesday, January 9, at 8.30 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmaster, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School for examination and admission on Monday, January 8, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Boys over 10	$12
Boys under 10	8
Extra Subject:—	
Shorthand	2

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33-1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, December 28, 1916.

12278

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2411

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE School will re-open on Tuesday, January 9, at 8.30 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Monday, be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Monday, January 8, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School.

Children over 10 years	$12
Children under 10 years	8
Lower School	8
Kindergarten	5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33-1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, December 28, 1916.

12273

—BILL SMITH—

Bill Smith while bathing his feet in a cup.

Upset the fool thing and gave the job up.

The wet from his toes on the carpet did dribble.

But Billy drank Crawford's and said: "Tshkabibble."

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS THE SMOOTHEST SCOTH

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

FREE LECTURE

on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

CLARENCE W. CHADWICK, C.S.B.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts,

in the

LYCEUM THEATRE

Sunday, January 7th,

at 9.15 p.m.

The Public Invited
No Collection

12267

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, Ltd., begs to notify purchasers of COKE that SZE FONG has entered into a contract to purchase all the surplus Coke produced at the Gas Works commencing 1st January, 1917.

All orders for Coke should be addressed to—

SZE FONG,
L.L. 216 Thibet Road.

Any orders received at the Gas Company's Offices will be forwarded to the above firm.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1917.

12237

HWA VENG FACTORY.

11, 13 & 15 Route des Soeurs.

Corner of Route des Soeurs and Great Western Road.

SHANGHAI.

Manufacturers of Peking & Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.

Made to any design, colour or size.
Only permanent dyes are used.
Prices very moderate.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road.

"MODES DE PARIS"

90 Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12216

SMOKE

"CAMEL" Cigarettes of Turkish & Domestic Blend, in packets of 20 cigarettes. Obtainable at

Tabaqueria Filipina

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

When You Want—

LAND — LOANS

SURVEYING — INSURANCE

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT COMPANY

13 Nanking Road

'PHONE 4757

Overseas Club

UNDER the distinguished patronage of Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G. a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT will be given in the VICTORIA THEATRE upon Monday, January 8th, 1917, at 9.15 p.m. in aid of the Fund for Relief of the Destitute in

POLAND

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie's

12266

The Telegraph Supply Department of The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Telephone Materials for the Extension of the Tientsin Telephone System.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican Dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

27 Markham Road,
Shanghai, 2nd January, 1917.

HSU SHIH-PIN.
Manager.

12265

Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef and Mutton. — Headquarters Philippine Department, Office Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12m., March 7, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing about 5,000,000 pounds beef and 100,000 pounds mutton. Further information on application.

12246

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED steno-typist seeks position. Fast and reliable, excellent references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

12259 J 6

STENOGRAPHY and typewriting, evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, by competent American woman. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

12263 J 10

MEDICAL

MEDICAL: Madame M. Antonessen, midwife (Diploma Accoucheuse) and specialist for diseases peculiar to women, may be consulted from 10-1 p.m. daily. Accommodation for maternity cases. Terms moderate. 16 Burkill Road. Telephone No. West 1255.

12230 J 7

POSITIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by a young man, neutral. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports and exports, typewriting. All references. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

12231

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 9 and 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple. 'Phone 1946.

10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1

Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.

12277

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

TO LET, large furnished attic, 22-a North Szechuen Road.

12254 J 5

TO LET, in private German house, newly-furnished bedroom in Bubbling Well Road, only one minute from Carter Road tram. Breakfast if required. Terms very reasonable. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

12255 J 6

TO LET, flat, two large, one small room, kitchen, bathroom, verandah. Western district. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

12253 J 6

TO LET, in private British boarding house, one large room, with verandah, separate bathroom; also two small rooms. Excellent cooking under personal supervision, moderate terms. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road.

12243 J 7

TO LET: A flat consisting of front room, verandah, back-room, and bathroom. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

12234 J 14

HOUSES WANTED

RESIDENCE WANTED, with sufficient ground for garden and tennis court. Family of three. Reply, stating full particulars, to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

12261 J 10

DANCING

DANCING taught by experienced teacher—lessons $2. Apply to Box 326, THE CHIA PRESS.

12219 J 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET from February 1st, the 6-roomed, semi-detached house (all rooms facing south), No. 52 Rue Amiral Bayle, 8 minutes walk from Race Club. Hot and cold water. Garden and garage. Please apply on the premises, or to Denham & Rose. Tel. 803.

12276 J 7

A COMFORTABLE house, containing 6 large and 2 small rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., with complete electric light fittings, can be taken over at once. Rent moderate. Please apply to 37 Yuhang Road.

12232

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

TO LET, at once, No. 47 Broadway Terrace. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

12221 J 7

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Russian wanted, 3 hours per week. Only experienced teacher need apply. State terms to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

12275 J 7

PROF. G. MANIKUS, 1st prize, Conservatorium Amsterdam, can arrange for more pupils for piano. Also open for concerts, dances. Prices moderate. 22A North Szechuen Road.

12241 J 5

MANDARIN TEACHER has spare time in the evening for more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

12262 J 9

BOARD

GOOD tiffin and dinner, in private German family, monthly $35.00. 776 Broadway.

12236 J 5

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a cheerful companion for an invalid lady. One professing the Roman Catholic faith and speaking English preferred. Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., including tiffin. Replies to F. Sequeira, c/o Joseph Bros.

12273 J 7

A NUMBER of educated Chinese, of good personal appearance, required as salesmen. Must have previous expefience. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

12245 J 5

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand motorcycle, must be in perfect running condition. Please send replies to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

12274 J 5

FOR SALE, large hound, 2 ft. 7 inches, fond of children; also pointer bitch, 9 months old. May be been by appointment. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

12272 J 7

FOR SALE: Italian rifle, Terni model, in good condition, 180 rounds ammunition, $25 cash. Call 10 West End Lane, Telephone 2289.

12226 T. F

FOR SALE, two well-bred brown terriers, splendid watch dogs, good breeders (puppies realising Tls. 25 each). Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

12271 J 5

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings for sitting-room, bed-room, dining room and kitchen. Can be seen at any time at No. 8 Baikal Road. Have been in use two months.

12233 J 9

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.